The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,452—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882. [With Supplement.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. RAVENNA	...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th Sept.
— CATHAY	..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
					FRIDAY.
L. THIBET	..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA	...	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA	..	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,
LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

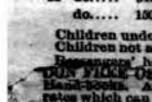
Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To All Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route		Brighton Route
From Genoa,	I Class	R 95		R 80
,,	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples,	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

No second class accommodation.

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS SANITARY AGENT YET DISCOVERED.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENT IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY : TREACHER & CO. ; KEMP & CO. ; B. PHILLIPS & CO. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; BOLTON & CO. ; M. RENNARD, AND JAMES PEARSE.

MADRAS—NORTON & Co.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 10th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. quarts ....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints .... ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES FROM THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED.)

THE GREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC WINE ADAPTED FOR ALL.

NO taste too refined, none too uncultured, to appreciate it. In the ordinary emergencies of life superior to Alcoholic Liquors. Possesses a marvellous power of quenching thirst, and medical properties of rare virtue. Invalids should use it. It is often invaluable in the sick-chamber.

To the ADVANCED IN LIFE, the AGED, and the PREMATURELY AGED it is a FOOD.

Dozen Rs. 2-8 ; 2 dozen with case, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY YESTERDAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Bird O'Freedom.
Broad Arrow.
Daily Irish Times.
Engineering.
English Mechanic.
Field.
Forest and Stream.
Fun.
Funny Folks.
Graphic.
Harper's Weekly.
Home and Colonial Mail.
Illustrated London News.
Ill. Sporting and Dramatic News.
Land and Water.
Lloyd's Weekly.
Life.
News of the World.
Pall Mall.
Pictorial World.
Public Opinion.
Punch.
Spectator.
Sporting Life.
Sporting Times.
St. James's Budget.
Saturday Review.
Standard.
Times Weekly.
Turf, Field and Farm.
Weekly Despatch.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

RUPEES 210.

GOLD HUNTING LEVER, six holes, jewelled spring, capped set hands, behind sunk seconds, double spring case, best quality WATCHES, by John Jones of 338, Strand, London.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
17, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 404 OF 1881.

MAHOMED HAJEE AHMED of Bombay, Memon, Mahomedan inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style and firm of HAJEE MITHA CASSUM ....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE CASSUM and HAJEE MOOSA CASSUM and RASHBAI and MARIMBAI, widows of HAJEE CASSUM HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF, Memon, Mahomedan, residing at Cochin .... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of November, 1881, it was declared that the plaintiff has a valid charge upon the property hereinafter described for the amount hereinafter mentioned, and it was ordered amongst other things that the defendants should, on or before the 15th day of May, 1882, pay to the plaintiff the sum of rupees forty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-four, anna one and pies ten for debt and interest and the costs of suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment from the date hereof until payment, and in default of such payment by the time aforesaid the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said decree mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Mahomed Haji Cambaker Street, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. — and measuring by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, and beyond that the Jamatkhana of the Memon community, on or towards the west by the said Mahomed Hoossain Cambaker Street, on or towards the south by the Jamatkhana of Menon community, and on or towards the north by the house of Moossakaka, and whereas default has been made in such payment, and there is now due to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, annas twelve and pies seven, for debt and costs and interest from the date of the decree until payment as aforesaid—

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 9th day of October, 1882, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff and defendants in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiff, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the plaintiff to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MR. R. M. SAYANI,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
A PURE ESSENCE OF THE BEST SELECTED CHIRETTA,

BEING a liquid form of Saccharo-Chirettine prepared without heat and containing the active principle in a state of purity. It is the best of all vegetable bitter TONICS, and has been mentioned in the highest terms by medical authorities as a remedy in FEVER, NERVOUS and MUSCULAR DEBILITY and CLIMATIC PROSTRATION. It and Saccharo-Chirettine are the most certain of all the preparations of Chiretta.

Per Phial Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, As. 12, Re. 1-6, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josepshöfer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rüdesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
Chateau Yquem	,, 47 0	...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spunn, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 36 0	,, ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	,, 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars	,, 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spun	,, 25 0	..
,, Gold ,,	,, 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	,, 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	,, 30 0	...
Do. do. *** ,, (very old)	,, 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	,, 6 8	
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	Rs. 27 0
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	..
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 30 0	
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..

Devilled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg ...	23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.			
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch ...	17 8
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.			
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein ...	14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.			
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer ...	12 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.			
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein ...	...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.			
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim ...	11 0
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.			
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim ...	9 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

COURT & CO.,
10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"ECONOMICAL" TABLE CUTLERY WITH BALANCE HANDLES.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLOURING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz .. .. .. Rs. 15 0 | Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair .. Rs. 6 0
Meat Carvers, per pair .. .. ,, 7 0 | Table Steels, each 1 8

"RIVETED" THROUGH, IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

In this Cutlery, the method of securing adopted is very simple but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives per doz .. .. .. Rs. 25 0 | Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair..Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives ,, ... ,, 20 0 |
Game Carvers (one knife and fork) per pair. ,, 7 8 | Table Steels, each .. .. ,, 2 8

PATENT SECURE IVORY HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang* or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz... .. .. .. Rs. 30 0 | Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork)
Dessert Knives .. .. ,, 25 0 | per pair .. ..Rs. 8 0
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair. ,, 8 0 | Table Steels, each .. .. ,, 2 4

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork, and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork, with ivory handles, solid silver ferules, and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case .. ..The set complete, Rs. 70

The same as above with buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case .. ..The set complete, Rs. 50

The above cutlery is of the best quality, supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers, and Howson, Sheffield.

COURT & CO., 10 A, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY ;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones ..	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	,,	65 to 350
single stone ...	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do. ...	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone ...	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ...	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone ...	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds ...	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies ...	,,	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds ...	,,	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops ...	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks ...	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop ...	,,	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones ...	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs... ...	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ...	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness ...	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ...	,,	16
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ...	,,	24

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST" and other special Rings, if not in st order in a few da

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Maso devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in bes

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced, Rs. 25. In hunting case, Rs. 30. In half-hunting case, Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Packets containing 500 sheets,
Net Re. 1-4 per packet.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS,

A GENUINE SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHER'S MILK.

Small Bottles..................Re. 1 0 net.
Large Bottles..................Re. 1 12 ,,

MAY BE HAD FROM
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a young, handsome and sound Bay Australian HORSE, 16 hands. Apply to GHOSLA MITHA & Co., Veterinarians, Breach Candy Road.

TO OUTFITTERS.—A first-class Westend CUTTER is open to an engagement, understands Shirt Cutting, and is a good correspondent. Address ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette*.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, per 100 Rs. 2, made of the finest, selected, well matured and fragrantly flavored Tobacco. Size medium. HOWARD and Co., 30, Madow-street.

TEETH of PEARLY WHITENESS are ensured by a regular use of "ORRISALINE," a Liquid Dentifrice prepared only by B. PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, 17, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, two ROOMS suitable for an office on the ground floor, 34, Elphinstone-circle. Apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 34, Meadow-street.—Just landed a large stock of fancy tweeds for suits.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Add MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an ENGINEER class certificate. Address C Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co., No. 3, G

TRAVELLING BATH- and key, leather strap 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each.

DEVOE'S KEROS Apply to the Godo

PRIVATE Bo for Ladies a Full particulars

DOORS bri DORA

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.
READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half-hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

ALSO DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
TIMES OF INDIA.
PIONEER.
CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE.
MADRAS MAIL.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a competent and experienced MILL MANAGER, well versed in Weaving and Carding. Also an ENGINEER holding a first class certificate and able to take charge of a mill.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, be sent on or before the 10th September, 1882.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

NO APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the PATRIOTIC FUND which may be received after the 15th September, 1882, will be considered.

By order of the Central Committee,
W. J. B. BIRD,
Simla, 4th August, 1882. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municip
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANU ING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupee the half year ended 30th June, 1882 after WEDNESDAY, the 6th Sept 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those sha stand on the register on the 29th their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS CLOSED from WEDNESD DAY, the 8th September, By ord For the Mazagon Spinni

Bombay, 24th Aug

THE PAR

NOTICE ORD holders of premises ber nex busine 1. Los

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

MAIL work and a native holiday combined have prevented anything in the way of active business being done. The Share market has been closed, and in imports and exports alike transactions have been too insignificant to notice.

From home the telegrams did not come in until late in the day, and there is nothing in them of importance. Consols remain at 99⅝, French Rentes at 116½, and in Indian Paper the only change is a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

The Produce markets are dull all round. In Linseed there is a partial decline of 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed is quiet but unchanged. Wheat is dull and tending lower.

Cotton in Liverpool keeps dull, the sales yesterday being only estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. In spot prices no movement is recorded, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Mid. Upland is 1-16 cent lower at 12 13-16, November shipment 4 points down at 11·57 cents. The receipts for the two days are 6,000 bales, as against 10,200 for the same day last year.

EXCHANGE.—No movement of any kind has taken place in Sterling, and very little business has been done. A few transactions in telegraphic transfer for future delivery are reported at 1-32d. over the ready rate, but of mercantile paper there is very little offering. We still quote for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 1-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	2·14½	,,

On Calcutta the quotations remain at ⅛ premium for demand, 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at previous values, say Rs. 100⅝ for Fours and Rs. 107½ for Fours-and-a-half.

The COTTON, SEEDS, and WHEAT markets have all been closed.

FREIGHTS may be called a shade steadier. For Liverpool 27s. 6d. for wheat and 32s. 6d. for measurement are the quotations. The s. s. Tuscany has been fixed for Antwerp, booking wheat at 32s. 6d., measurement at 35s. There are several steamers offering for open charter at 35s., but apparently no takers.

In PIECE-GOODS there has been nothing doing owing to the holiday. There ought, however, to be a better demand shortly now that the crops up-country are being assured.

COALS continue quiet. No change in prices can be noticed, but buyers hold off on the one hand, whilst importers do not offer, home quotations being above current prices here.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	760½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,100	Rs. 5	240

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,225
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,250
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	495
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	570
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	93½
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,140
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	165
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,265
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,750
[illegible]ch Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	535 xd.
[illegible]ress Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	585
[illegible]	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	370
[illegible]	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	230
[illegible]	120	......	1,500	235	2,750
[illegible]	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
[illegible]	300	00	500	25	500
[illegible]		00		50	660

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]				90	1,425
[illegible]					240
Allia[illegible]					
Manufg[illegible]					
Bhownuggur					
Bombay United					
Central India S. & W. Company					
Coorla Mills					
D. Spinning					
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136				
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000				
Hindustan	1,200	1,000			
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200		300
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,040
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	960
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	955
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p.s.	2,205xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	835
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1 360
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	237½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,270
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	840
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	295
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	,000	1,000	50	975
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	590
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	785
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	485
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,585
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	472½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	4
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	460
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	50	..	100
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	13
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
[illegible]ntal Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
[illegible] of Wales Fire [illegible]ce	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,205
[illegible]d Mining	30,000A	10	6	..	3
[illegible]	1,000B	100	100	..	60
[illegible]d	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	130
[illegible]d	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	945
[illegible]	1,000	100	100	15	198
[illegible]	20,000	25	20	..	

[illegible]NTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] 34 tons, Captain J. G. [illegible] Elephant Point in [illegible] Captain G. J. Raffein [illegible] general cargo and [illegible] Captain P. [illegible] a general [illegible] Smith, [illegible] Aug.), [illegible]mes, [illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Italia (s)—375 cwts mustard seed, Damodhur Khuttow; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Hajee Abdool Latiff Bulladina; 25 bales wool, Reejoomull Ramchunder; 100 bales cotton, Bhoocandass Vizbhoocandass; 11 bales cotton, Legeyet and Co; 150 cwts wheat, Khattow Veerjee; 175 cwts castor oil, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s)—3 bundles ivory, Abdoolrehman Woosunanjee; 25 bundles ivory, Ebram Pashanee.

FOR HULL.

Welbury (s)—200 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Sandal (s)—12,052 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—75 cwt. cloves, Rubattino and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Daphne (s)—984½ cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—6 cases peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching; 7 bundles ivory, Ludhabhoy Khuttow; 550 cwts. anions, Hussun Babun; 2 cases cochineal 45 betelnuts and 42½ cwts cloves, Essa Sallay Mahomed; 128 cwts. cloves and 240 cwts. sandlewood, Ebram Noordin and Co; 120 cwts cloves, Thackersee Ghella; 2½ cwts horns, 4 bundles ivory, and 68 cwts cloves S. N. Talati and Co; 14 cwts cloves and 1½ cwts horns, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 81 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, Vuzeerbhoy Thavur; 30 bales cotton, H. Harsookdass; 94½ cwts sandlewood, 16 cwts cloves, and 80 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Metta; 25 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 37 bales twist, B. Dalall; 50 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund; 78 bales twist and 11½ cwts cambay stones, Abram Noordin and Co; 12 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·718
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·935
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·3
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	322
Fall of Rain*	0·68
Total fall during month	2·96
,, ,, ,, year	60·96
Additional fall up to 10½ a. m. of the 5th	0·41

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Gomes, Surg., on duty, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Scott, Captain, R. A., on leave.
Worsley, Col., R. A., on leave, from Poona.
Werge, Captain, 28th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Penny, Lieut.-Col., R. A., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Burrell, Lieut., W. S. Regt., on leave, to England.
Rowland, Col., Comt Dept., on leave, to England.
Knox, Major, R. H. A., on leave. to England.
DeBrett, Lieut.-Col., 18th Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.
Worsley, Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
Saunders, Lieut.-Col., Mily. Accts. Dept., on duty to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C., Bombay, September 6.

There will be parade in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 6th instant at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
[illegible]MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,
[illegible] used for over Thirty Years by the most [illegible]and refined among women. Physicians [illegible]bility are now using this medicine in [illegible]ice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all [illegible] to which women are subject. It cures [illegible]SNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] the APPETITE, and assists nature [illegible]g the system to a perfectly healthy condition. [illegible]Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

WALKER—August 27, at Fyzabad, the wife of Bandmaster W. Walker, The Suffolk Regiment, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

THE news from Egypt is meagre. We are informed that the ironclad Minotaur is "daily" shelling the lines at Aboukir, apparently by way of pastime, for no practical result can be expected from the desultory firing of a single vessel. The Aboukir forts are said to be constructed on the most improved modern [illegible]inciples, and a regular bombardment is [illegible]looked forward to with interest [illegible] artillery officers. The lines [illegible] importance, if they have any [illegible]hey are pretty well within [illegible] of the fleet, from the strength [illegible] until the latter be at- [illegible] and silenced, it makes [illegible] military point of view [illegible] shelled or not. From [illegible] the authority of Sir [illegible] that all is quiet at [illegible] is busily entrench- [illegible]r side in that [illegible]o a complete [illegible] best use [illegible] What [illegible] the [illegible]ting [illegible]re [illegible]

resembles that which was devised to transfer the management of local affairs from the autocratic bureaux of St. Petersburg to the Russian people. The similarity is more striking when one regards the proposed machinery for applying the project and the methods by which it is to be set in motion, than in the details of its construction, or the principles upon which it is to be carried out. It has been wisely remarked that less depends upon the nature of any scheme of government than upon the character of the men who put it into effect. However much the Local Board and the Zemstvo may bear comparison in their organization and attributes, it is more important to study their operation than external features of resemblance. If we turn to England, commonly, though in some instances erroneously, supposed to be the cradle of local autonomy, we find little information to throw light on the probable effects of Lord Ripon's scheme. In Russia, on the other hand, the origin, the nature, and the field, of local self-government may be easily compared with the circumstances under which the Indian scheme originated, and is likely to be applied. In India as in Russia the organization of autonomous local government is from above downward, and in both countries the idea has proceeded from Imperial initiative, and not from popular demand. In England the contrary has been the case. Self-government, whether local or national, was grudgingly conceded by the ruling powers when it could no longer be withheld with safety to the State. It was, therefore, constructed on a solid foundation, and the superstructure was extended from time to time as the necessities of the age demanded. Even now the system is incomplete. Notwithstanding the enormous extension of Local Boards, they are wholly confined to urban or quasi-urban communities. In the purely rural districts a considerable amount of administrative work is still vested in the Quarter Sessions; and before the present Government carry their County Boards Bill, (for making local self-government universal), the county justices will fight hard for their traditional authority. Nothing of this sort occurred in Russia, nor is it ever likely to occur in India. In Russia and India local self-government has had to be let down from above simply because the indigenous material, upon which an organization of local government might have been built, had been allowed to fall into decay. A highly organized bureaucratic system was imported into both countries; and the indigenous local institutions—the Mir and the Punchayet—were so neglected that they no longer possessed vitality sufficient to sustain a superincumbent edifice of local government. The creation of the Zemstvo, therefore, took place under circumstances closely approaching those of the Indian Local Board, and the experiences of the latter must, in many ways, be a repetition of those of the Russian institution.

When we say that the Zemstvo has completely failed to answer the expectations of its founders, and exists in daily peril of perishing from very inanition, we do not imply that any similar fate awaits Lord Ripon's scheme, but desire simply to point out at once the necessity of profiting by the errors of the Russian administrators. Lord Ripon has discounted by anticipation some of the difficulties which his scheme is likely to encounter. The Resolution of May last says: "At starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself." All the dangers which the Viceroy has indicated have been encountered in the application of local self-government in Russia until, at last, according to Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, the institution "no longer enjoys public confidence, and already shows unmistakeable symptoms of exhaustion." It is usual to refer failures of this character in Russia to the malevolence of the ruling power. There is no evidence, however, in the case of local government, that the autocracy was ill-disposed towards the success of the young institutions. That they suffered grievously at the hands of Russian officials is, unfortunately, true; but while the ill-will of the "Tchin" must always be reckoned one of the principal causes of the failure, there were other difficulties from which no system so founded can be said to be free. It is this circumstance which emphasises the comparison we are anxious to draw. The non-success of the Zemstvo is attributable to four leading causes: (1) official interference; (2) public apathy and the administrative inexperience of the members; (3) increased cost of administration; (4) inability of the local governing bodies to command the services of the best executive officers. These causes do not operate in equal proportion; nor does the list exhaust the difficulties with which the Zemstvos have had to contend, and before which many of them are likely to succumb.

There is scarcely one of these dangers from which the Indian scheme can be said to be quite free. The principal one, namely the first, is perhaps the most fatal of all; and it is generally admitted, even by Lord Ripon himself, that this is a danger from which local self-government in India has most to fear. Official interference operates in many ways, and it may even be prejudicial without being hostile. As the Resolution of the Government of India states, "there is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often over-ridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference." There is no fear, for example, that the Corporation of Bombay will ever be dissolved and its principal members deported "to distant provinces" (as was done once with the Zemstvo of St. Petersburg) simply because it ventured to discuss a political topic. The Local Boards have more to fear from the acts of individual officials than from a repressive policy on the part of the Government. Lord Ripon proposes to limit official members to one-third of the Board, except in case of their being popularly elected. In Russia the Zemstvos are, so far as members go, non-official, and yet they have succumbed to official influence. Besides the interference of the ordinary executive officers of the Imperial Government, the free opinions of the rural Zemstvos were frequently overborne by the authority of a local magnate. "The assemblies," says the author already quoted, "were obliged to accept as presidents the marshals of the noblesse." The evil effects of stifling the free expression of opinions by overawing the assembly through its president are considered too obvious to be even mentioned. The suppression of publicity did something to destroy the vitality of the institutions; and the resolution of Government officials to control the acts of the local bodies put an end to all public interest in the Zemstvos, inasmuch as members could not be brought to keep up the farce of discussing propositions which in the end were approved or rejected according to the previous decision of Government officials. The consequence is that the great majority of Zemstvos rarely or ever meet, and if they do, it is merely to register the acts of officials. With regard to public apathy, it has only to be remembered that for long the motive power for the administrative machine must come from the Government and not from the people. The third point is one from which much disappointment may be expected. It is more than probable that the first effects of local self-government will be a sensible increase in local expenditure. This might result from an outburst of energy on the part of the new-created bodies. After the introduction of the Zemstvos into Russia the expenditure rose nearly three-fold in three years. Apart from such "new-born zeal," it is indisputable that local self-government is more costly than that of a centralised bureaucratic system. No one pretends that the local government of England is economical. England, in fact, pays, and pays a good price, for her liberty. We believe [illegible]hat local self-government, with its civilizing [illegible]fluences, is worth the extra cost; but it is [illegible]to be on our guard at once against the [illegible]y of inexperienced boards to rush into [illegible] expenditure, and the not less objec- [illegible]bit of resorting to injudicious econo- [illegible]r the shoe of taxation pinches. [illegible]urth danger which we have cited [illegible]akes some provision. It was found [illegible] the Imperial service, with its [illegible]ations, and pensions, attracted [illegible]xecutive officers; and as the sup- [illegible] men in Russia is limited, the [illegible]ared rather poorly. Lord Ripon [illegible]he difficulty of the local service competing with the Imperial; and in the 22nd clause of the Resolution of the Government of India it is suggested "that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the boards, Government should supply the district engineer, and furnish professional supervision, the boards defraying in such manner as may be determined by the Local Government with reference to the amount of work done for each board, the payments to be made to Government on this account." Foreseeing the possibility of such an arrangement offering an opportunity for official interference, the Resolution goes on to say that "care must be taken that the boards are left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations, and that the engineer is placed in the position of their servant and not of their master." We think a provision of this sort would obviate the danger referred to. In reviewing the whole matter, we are brought back to the point from which we started, namely, that the success of the scheme depends upon the character of the men who work it more than upon the nature of its construction. It is undoubtedly as much in the power of Indian civilians (unless prevented by the Local Governments) to ruin Lord Ripon's fair project as it was in the power of the Russian "tchinovniks" to paralyse the Zemstvos. As to their interest in doing so, we quite believe with Lord Ripon that "if the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor-General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest."

WE have already spoken of the shortcomings of the Supreme Government in the Public Works Department in the Quetta district, the result on the sanitary condition of the Bombay Army being very serious. That army furnishes the men to keep the frontier garrisons to full strength, but the civil administration is under Bengal. Some time back the troops received allowances and batta, we believe, as on Afghan field service; now they are placed in the same position as those in other Bombay stations, but in fact, the sepoys are not so liberally treated as those at Aden. The Supreme Government by this time must know well enough that Quetta will never be given up, yet why does it not say so, and so hold out some inducement for enterprising tradesmen and others who are willing to build houses? Without some such guarantee it is unlikely that any proper dwellings will be built. And unless Government consent to liberally pay for properly housing natives of India in a climate which is not Indian, so long must they expect regiments not composed of natives of Sind or Beluchistan to suffer. The Public Works Department should give a liberal allotment.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 18.

THE weary session is over at last; and, characteristically enough, it has ended as it began, with an Irish row. The imprisonment of Mr. Gray is regretted by many Liberals, because, they say, it has stirred up angry passions again and delayed the pacification of Ireland. But it seems idle to talk of the state of public feeling in Ireland as having recently shown any improvement, when no sooner was the Arrears Bill safe than outrages began once more, and when the unveiling of the O'Connell monument was made on Tuesday last the occasion for a national demonstration marked by conspicuous and determined hostility to the representatives and emblems of English rule. The letters and articles published in the *Freeman's Journal*, of which Mr. Gray is the proprietor, had for their evident purpose to prevent the effectual working of the Prevention of Crimes Act by heaping obloquy on jurors who had dared to convict men guilty of agrarian crimes. The Crown was accused of packing the juries, and the jurors themselves who condemned to death for murder a man called Hynes were charged by a Mr. O'Brien, who appears to be the editor of *United Ireland*, with conducting themselves most indecently and shamefully at the hotel at which they stayed during the progress of the trial. No one can really believe that the officers of the Crown in Ireland "boycotted" Catholic jurors (the phrase used by the *Freeman's Journal*), and the accounts of the misconduct of some of the jurymen are no doubt either fabrications or at least very gross exaggerations. As Mr. Justice Lawson remarked, the jurymen, on the morning after the scene at the hotel is alleged to have taken place, showed a keen appreciation of the evidence in the murder case, and Mr. O'Brien's statements are denounced as untrue by the foreman of the jury. Had the judge allowed these efforts to frighten jurymen from doing their duty to remain unpunished, it is quite clear that the latest endeavours of Parliament to enforce the administration of the law in Ireland would have broken down. The severity of the sentence pronounced on Mr. Gray is proportioned to the influence wielded by that gentleman as a journalist, an M. P., and High Sheriff of Dublin. Of course, a great outcry has been made about his imprisonment. Mr. Healy, at a dinner in Dublin, boldly likened Justice Lawson to Jeffreys, and then most discreetly took himself out of the court's jurisdiction; and Mr. Sexton, whose voluble rhetoric seems to have lately run away with him, was shameless enough to say yesterday in the House of Commons that "the Crown went into court to convict by any and every means." Such mischievous talk may goad a few more credulous wretches in Ireland into the commission of fresh crimes; but the law will triumph, if only the Government be not cajoled or worried into interfering with the officers entrusted with its administration. If Mr. Gladstone does not support Justice Lawson, the Government will soon find itself left with neither judges nor juries to maintain order in the country.

The close of the session leaves the Prime Minister more confident and powerful than he was at its commencement; and it may even be said that he has enhanced his Parliamentary reputation by his skilful, patient, and resolute conduct of public business. Although he deplores the waste of time caused by obstruction, he has carried through Parliament, without serious alteration, the great measures he considered necessary for putting things right in Ireland, while as regards foreign policy he has been allowed to have everything his own way. It is certainly a bad omen for him that the *Daily Telegraph* has begun to speak of him as "the national Minister," for the praise of that journal is usually the prelude to the discomfiture of the statesman it desires to honour; but to all appearance, Mr. Gladstone's present position is stronger than it was after the general election of 1880, in spite of the alienation of several eminent public men who were then his valued colleagues. But an English Prime Minister in these days has such a precarious foothold that he seems to be always dancing on the tight rope; and by the time Parliament meets again in October Mr. Gladstone may be tottering to his fall.

The diplomatic situation, as regards the Egyptian question, is not so satisfactory for England as it appeared to be last week. Evidently, the Sultan is afraid of the possible consequences to himself of publicly denouncing Arabi as a rebel and allying himself with England to crush the military party in Egypt; for on one pretext or another he has delayed issuing the desired proclamation and concluding a military convention with this country till his co-operation can no longer be of any practical service. It is no doubt an advantage, so far as the military operations in Egypt are concerned, that the British Commander-in-Chief should not be embarrassed with the questionable aid of Turkish troops; but the refusal of Turkey to become our effective ally brings more clearly to the front the fact that England's intervention in Egypt can be justified only by superior force, and has not that perfectly legal character which Mr. Gladstone wishes to assign to it. In his speech the other day, in answer to Sir W. Lawson, the Prime Minister maintained once more that our troops are only engaged, under the authority of the Khedive, in crushing a military rebellion, and that he is not making war on the Egyptian people. This is one of those paradoxes which Mr. Gladstone so dearly loves. In point of fact the movement headed by Arabi has every mark of being national in its character; and the Egyptian patriots may fairly say that, if the Khedive is their legitimate ruler, he was not chosen by them but was forced upon Egypt by the will of England and France. Now that Turkey will not come forward to help the Khedive, the legal authority of England to make war on the Egyptian people becomes still more questionable. Sir Charles Dilke stated the other day that Germany warmly approves of our policy, and it is said that the Emperor William has expressed his warm admiration of the action of England. But Germany gives us no mandate to interfere. She and the rest of Europe leave to us the full responsibility of our own actions. Prince Bismarck virtually says:—"If I were Prime Minister of England I should go in and take Egypt;" but then the German Chancellor is never troubled with the scruples of conscience which beset our moral Ministers, he cares only for the interests of his own country, and he is secretly delighted to see Mr. Gladstone acting towards Egypt in the high-handed fashion in which he himself dealt with Denmark. The Ministry has, therefore, embarked England in a war in which she has no allies, and which will expose her to the enmity of a European coalition unless she disposes of Arabi with the utmost promptitude. But it is much, very much, gained for this country, that no one cares to interfere between us and Arabi, and that we have been allowed to assemble at Alexandria a force quite strong enough, one would say, to disperse the Egyptian host at the first onset. Before this letter reaches you, our army ought to have overcome all resistance and occupied Cairo. Sir Garnet Wolseley is said to have spoken freely at Alexandria of his intention to attack the Aboukir forts by land and sea on Sunday. The newspaper correspondents are surprised at this frankness, and think it must be a mere *ruse de guerre*, as Sir Garnet, having the fear of telegraphic indiscretions before his eyes, would hardly publish his real plans a day or two beforehand, so as to give Arabi ample time to prepare for the British attack. But possibly Sir Garnet may wish Arabi to strengthen the Aboukir garrison as much as possible, so that a large part of the Egyptian army may be taken prisoners there. The Arab general has made a fatal mistake in not abandoning the Aboukir forts, which are at such a distance from his main position at Kafr-ed-Dowar that they are practically isolated, besides being exposed to the overwhelming fire of the British fleet. All the labour expended by the enemy in the construction of earth-works facing Ramleh on the Aboukir side will be thrown away, if a force is landed from the ships to take those works in reverse, while the Guards' brigade attacks them in front; and, these works once carried, the fate of the Aboukir garrison will be sealed and a secure way of approach across the sand opened to the eastern flank of Arabi's entrenchments at Kafr-ed-Dowar. The British force is quite strong enough to effect this movement while still leaving men enough to hold Alexandria. Arabi, indeed, by clinging to the coast line, has placed himself in the disadvantageous position of having his troops extended over an arc forming about the quarter of a circle, of which the British army occupies the centre; and the British general, besides being able to direct his strength against any point of this arc, can strike at one extremity with the fleet as well. Next week, therefore, ought to see us well out of this troublesome business. Sir Garnet Wolseley has to show what a short service army can do; and he has taken the very sensible precaution of steadying the young troops of the line battalions with the Guards and the marines, so that it is hardly likely his system can break down now, as it might have done if it had not been supported in this way.

The announcement that Cetewayo is to be restored to his kingdom has caused no surprise, and is, I think, generally admitted to be the only course left open to the Government after the Zulu King had been invited to visit England. Cetewayo's conduct in captivity has won for him golden opinions, and people in this country who have met him are favourably impressed with the manly simplicity and dignity of his character. No doubt, when he was on the throne, he thought it no harm to have a fight with the English; but, having been beaten, he bears no malice, and he has no cause to be ashamed of the part the Zulu soldiers played in the war. I feel convinced he will do his utmost to fulfil faithfully the pledges he has given to Lord Kimberley. But the practical difficulties in the way of his settling down to a peaceful life are very serious. It is impossible that he and John Dunn can live side by side without coming to blows; and we may well have serious forebodings as to the probable results of Lord Kimberley's plan of retaining a portion of Zululand to which those independent chiefs may retire who do not choose to accept Cetewayo as their King. But it is no doubt hoped that all his own countrymen will submit to him, and in that case the best thing that could be done with John Dunn would be to pension him off and let him leave Zululand. The Natal colonists of course protest strongly against the restoration, and it is clear that the Imperial Government, having taken upon itself the responsibility of making this new settlement of Zululand, will now be unable to carry out its policy of withdrawing the Queen's troops and making Natal independent. Lord Kimberley used some ominous words in explaining why the Government had determined to restore Cetewayo. He said Sir Bartle Frere had represented the Zulu King as the mere head of a military caste, and the oppressor of the peaceful mass of the nation; but it had been shown that the whole Zulu people were devotedly attached to their King. Possibly a year hence we shall have the very same reason alleged for a reversal of England's policy in Egypt, with the simple substitution of the names of Sir E. Malet and Arabi Pasha for those of Sir Bartle Frere and Cetewayo. This, at least, would be the logical outcome of a policy of sentiment.

There is little to be said about the Indian Budget, except that Lord Hartington was even more listless and dreary than usual. *Apropos* of his speech, a good story is told that last year, when he introduced the Indian Budget, he yawned in the middle of his statement. A friend taxed him with this afterwards, and he replied, with more humour than he had previously got credit for, "Yes, I know I gaped, but who could help it? It was a very dull speech, wasn't it?" The only thing that appeared to interest him on Monday was the large amount of the estimate for the Indian Contingent. Even Lord Ripon, it appears, cannot conduct a war economically.

J. M. M.

FIGHTS WITH THE WAGHERS: A CHAPTER OF KATHIAWAR HISTORY.

THE following narrative, from the pen of Colonel Barton, Political Agent in Kathiawar, and hitherto only privately circulated, has been placed at our disposal:—

About 35 miles westward from Rajkot the small village of Macharda stands on the ridge that forms the watershed between the Gulf of Cutch and the Arabian Sea, and about half a mile to the east of the village a small flat-topped isolated hill rises abruptly from the plain. Standing on this hill one has a distant view to the south, of the lordly granite mass of Girnar, which rears its imposing peaks, rendered blue and ethereal by the intervening haze—50 miles away in the plains of Sorath. Carrying the eye to the westward, the long line of the Osham can be discerned down in the Bhadar valley; while in the middle distance can be seen the confused contours of the Fuljar Hills, backed by Gop and the distant Bardas.

The Tobar Hill on which we stand is nearly the last of the series which, commencing on the west with the Bardas, gradually merges into the plain a few miles to the eastward. Only one Hill, that of Fagas, lies beyond us in this direction. It is two or three miles off, but is higher than the Tobar, and appears to be more suited as a refuge for a band of desperate men than the small plateau we are on.

This plateau is not more than 30 feet each way. The surface of it would be even but for a few boulders scattered about on the eastern edge. The hill, which only rises about 200 feet about the general surface of the country, can be ascended on foot from all four sides, the gradients not being very steep except close to the summit. On the western edge of the plateau stands a stone column, about 40 feet high, which records the gallant deeds enacted one afternoon on this little spot more than fourteen years ago.

The Waghers of Okhamandal had long been the terror and scourge of the province. They seized upon the Island and Fort of Bet in 1858, turning out the Gaekwar garrison with the greatest ease. They were dislodged by a British force, but the fort having been again entrusted to the Gaekwar's representative, they again captured both it and Dwarka in the following year, and for three or four months Jodha Manek, the representative of the old pirate chiefs, was the virtual master of this little out-of-the way corner. He assumed all the airs of sovereignty, and not only addressed the neighbouring potentates in terms of equality, but also told the British Government that he was not at war with them, and all that he required was to be left in peace. He was, however, driven out of Dwarka by a British force, and a month later the position which he had taken up in one of the highest and most inaccessible peaks in the Barda Hills, was gallantly stormed by a combined force of native troops under Major Honner. Jodha, however, managed to escape, and, with a number of his followers, sought shelter in the dense forests of the Gir Hills. Once he surrendered to the Assistant in charge of Dwarka, but broke his parole and absconded, and after various adventures died a miserable death from exposure and fever in the Gir, in the winter of 1860. He was succeeded in the leadership of the rebel Waghers by his nephew, Mulu Manek. Mulu, finding himself hard pressed, surrendered to the Assistant Resident at Dwarka, was tried by a Commission, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He and several of his companions were sent to work out their term at Baroda. With a strange want of forethought they were placed in the Rewa Kantha lock-up, a building which had once been an ordnance store-room, and was badly adapted for the purpose to which it was converted. The prisoners could communicate freely with one another, and determined men like the Waghers found little difficulty in breaking out of their cells. There was only one sentry inside, who was easily overpowered. A rush was made on the men on guard outside, who were quickly disposed of and deprived of their arms, and the Waghers, twenty-two in number, escaped into the jungle at the foot of Pawaghad. They nearly all made their way back to Kathiawar, and formed the nucleus of a band which carried devastation far and wide for nearly five years.

Detachments of troops, both regular and irregular, were constantly on their tracks, but the Waghers always avoided a direct attack. They moved rapidly from one place to another, attacking a defenceless village now and again, and carrying away the booty to some fastness in the hills. They had the sympathy of the inhabitants, especially of the graziers and goat-herds, who supplied them with food, and gave them timely intelligence of the vicinity of troops. Many of the petty chiefs too secretly sympathized with them. They gave them shelter when they were hard pressed, and studiously concealed their whereabouts. They not only supplied them with food, but furnished them with the ammunition which they used with deadly effect. This was an evil which had to be dealt with before any hope could be entertained of coping successfully with the bands, which roamed over the country, apparently at will. Arrests were consequently made with such rigour, and villages suspected of harbouring the banditi were so heavily fined, that the outlaws at last discovered that their every movement was watched, and that they could no longer, as heretofore, find shelter and assistance in village or jungle. Captain Hebbert, one of the Assistants of the Agency, was specially deputed to hunt them up, and his restless activity gave them no peace.

At length on the morning of the 29th, of December, 1867, he happened to be at the Political Agent's Camp, which was then at Butavadar, a small village in the rugged highlands to the east of the Barda Chain. His friend, Captain LaTouche, another of the Assistants, had ridden out from Rajkot, about 50 miles away to the east, to spend a few days with him, and Colonel Anderson, the then Political Agent; and there were also in the camp 75 sabres of the 1st Lancers under Captain Harris, 50 of the 17th N. I. under Major Reynolds, and a number of State levies under command of Jamadar Syed Alvi.

About noon news was brought in that a party of Navanagar troops were on the tracks of a large party of Waghers, about 15 miles off, and though the intelligence was somewhat doubtful, a move was made in the direction, in the hopes of coming up with the outlaws. Anderson, LaTouche, and Hebbert started off with the cavalry under Harris, leaving Reynolds to follow with 30 sepoys (which were all that could be spared from the camp) as fast as he could. The way lay over rough stony hills, and the cavalry could only proceed at a slow pace, which was so far fortunate as the infantry were able to follow them more quickly than if the road had been good. When the advanced party had gone about 12 miles, they heard that the Waghers had been dislodged from a sugar-cane field, about two miles further on, and that they had gone northward towards the Fagas Hill. Had they succeeded in reaching this they might have made a formidable stand, for the hill-sides are precipitous, and afford excellent cover; but they were fortunately headed by the Navanagar troops, and forced to take shelter on the little isolated Tobar Hill above described, and here the Navanagar men kept them at bay until the cavalry arrived. But the latter were unable to attack until they were joined by the infantry, and in the short December days it was feared that night would come on before they could put in an appearance. But the plucky sepoys of the 17th were not wanting. They did the sixteen miles of rough hill walking in three hours and a half, and arrived, full of fight, just before sunset. Meanwhile the Waghers had not been idle. They had raised rough breast-works on the top of the hill, and kept up a continual round of shouts of defiance at the cavalry. Measures were taken to attack the hill from all sides directly the infantry arrived, and Hebbert and LaTouche immediately volunteered their services like good soldiers as they were. The small band of infantry was divided into two parties of 15 men each, and advanced up the hill from the north-west and south-west. At the same moment LaTouche and Jamadar Syed Alvi rushed up from the south-east with a party of 30 Sibandi. The Navanagar troops were to have advanced simultaneously from the north-east, but they refused to move, in spite of the threats and entreaties of Colonel Anderson, and it was only owing to their cowardice that any of the band of outlaws got away. Hebbert, from the north-west, reached the plateau a little in advance of the other parties, he fired and killed one of the outlaws, and himself fell mortally wounded in two places almost at the same moment. Reynolds and LaTouche arrived immediately afterwards, and the outlaws were driven to the north-east corner of the little hill. Finding the way open, they plunged down the descent, keeping up a heavy fire as [illegible] and killing and wounding several [illegible] assembled at the top. Reynolds had [illegible] escape, as a bullet passed through his [illegible] grazed the skull. Meanwhile Colon[illegible] and the cavalry, finding the Sibandi[illegible] advance from the north-east, ende[illegible] scramble up the hill mounted. Had the[illegible] ed below they could have cut off the W[illegible] they reached the plain. But they were he[illegible] the rugged hill-side, and four troopers were [illegible] down by the fire of the outlaws, and los[illegible] lives uselessly.

When LaTouche reached the top and found his familiar friend and old comrade dying, he could not conceal his feelings; tears rolled down his cheeks as he tenderly embraced his brother officer. "Good-bye, Tommy, I'll avenge you," he cried, and seeing the Waghers streaming over the plain, he rushed down after them, followed by Jamadar Syed Alvi. He came up to the Navanagar Sibandi, and called on them to follow him. On their refusal he knocked a man off his horse, jumped on the animal, and gallopped after the retreating outlaws. Overtaking them, he shot one man with his pistol and wounded another. Then he jumped off his horse to despatch him with his sword, and while he was thrusting at him, the dying ruffian raised his musket to his hip, and fired. The bullet passed through poor LaTouche's left side, and he fell mortally wounded. Syed Alvi arrived on the spot immediately afterwards. Poor LaTouche could only gasp feebly for water, when he expired. His body was carried to the small village of Macharda at the foot of the hill, to which poor Hebbert had been already conveyed. There had been no hope for the latter from the time he received his wounds, and he died at midnight, meeting his fate camly and manfully.

On the following morning these two fine fellows were laid in the same grave close to the village of Macharda. A monument has been erected to their memory, and the spot where they lie has been enclosed by a substantial wall and railing, and is carefully tended by orders of the Jam of Navanagar, the Chief in whose territory the fight took place.

Facing the monument are the nameless graves of the gallant sepoys, nine in all, who fell with them.

The Waghers lost 17 killed, and two wounded who were taken prisoners. Seven escaped, three of whom were badly wounded. Most of the band were armed with single and double-barrelled rifles, many of which were captured, besides a large quantity of ammunition, including many new Government percussion caps. Amongst the killed were Deva Manek, a younger brother of Jodha, and Punja Manek, another near relation. They were the most daring and bloodthirsty of the whole tribe. The two wounded men were hanged the next morning in front of the camp.

The Waghers never recovered from the effects of this attack. Their prestige was gone, and the few miserable survivors wandered about with a price on their heads, unable to obtain the protection and shelter they had previously demanded almost as a right, and without a fear of being refused. Their leader, Mulu Manek, died of fever in the following year, and since then the members of their tribe have assumed an attitude of sulky acquiescence in their fate. They are no longer arrogant petty landholders, ready to rise, like a swarm of angry bees, at the bidding of an ambitious chief. They have sunk to the position of tillers of the land, or petty graziers, and though almost too proud to dig, they are not ashamed to beg. Their decline and fall date from the death of the gallant comrades, LaTouche and Hebbert.

When the writer of this visited their lonely grave he thought of them as they had been a quarter of a century previously. He recalled to his memory the pleasant cheery companionship of the Dwarka campaign, the jokes of the mess-table, the common adventures by flood and field. He remembered riding with Hebbert for first spear after a nilgai, and of their all rolling over together—men, horses and nilgai in one inextricable heap—how he found his collarbone broken, and how he called out "Go it, Tommy, kill the beast, and then come and help me." He remembered seeing them both in the fight at Gopi Talao, and how they cheered their men on and went into the thick of it. And he thought with sorrow of the widows (but lately brides) whom they had left but a few days before they so gallantly fell, in the pride of their youth and beauty. Ah me! it is a sad story, and the breaking up of an outlaw band was dearly purchased by the death of such gallant hearts.

The following inscription may be found on their common grave:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAINS HENRY HEBBERT
AND
CHARLES LATOUCHE,

both of H. M.'s 17th N. I., and Assistants in the Kathiawar Political Agency, who fell in action against the rebel Waghers on the Tobar Hill near Macharda in this Province. 29th December, 1867.

This tomb is erected as a token of affection and regard by the officers of the Agency, their Regiment, and other friends by whom they were beloved.

We turn sadly from the grave, and ascend the hill up which the fierce and fatal rush was made more than fourteen years before. The sun is setting as we gain the plateau, and we know, as we look at the glorious western panorama, at the flaming sky, and the hills which reflect their brightness, that it was at the self-same moment and under an exactly similar aspect that our poor friends met their death. They probably heeded not the beauty of the surroundings—their thoughts were concentrated on the band of outlaws, and their only fear was lest night should come on and let their prey escape. And so they rushed panting up the height, and a few moments afterwards their gallant bodies were lying prone under the glorious eastern sky, surrounded by those of their comrades and late antagonists who had fallen with them.

The Chiefs of the province raised a monument on the summit of the little hill, and this is the inscription we read on it:—

THIS MONUMENT

is erected by the Chiefs of Kathiawar in memory of an action fought on the 29th December, 1867, when a British force, under the command of Major Raynolds, H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I., gallantly stormed this hill and almost annihilated a large band of Wagher outlaws by whom it was held under their noted leader,

DEVA MANEK OF OKHA.

In leading that desperate assault Captain H. T. Hebbert, 3rd Political Assistant in Kathiawar, fell mortally wounded at the crest of the ascent. Brave and devoted there unflinchingly fell a Hero.

Captain C. B. LaTouche, Assistant Political Agent, his brother-in-arms and long his companion and friend, was killed in pusuit of the few surviving outlaws. Fearless and impetuous, alone he gallantly rode to his death. Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their death these warriors were not divided.

Major Reynolds, whilst directing his men with coolness and courage amongst the rocks which sheltered the outlaws, was severely wounded by a musket ball, but he, together with Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent in Kathiawar, and Captain Harris of H. M.'s 1st Bombay Lancers, who were the only other British Officers present, happily survived to bear witness of that glorious fight.

Of the 26 outlaws who composed the band, seven only escaped under cover of the darkness, and their leader, Deva Manek, was amongst the slain.

Of the British force the following were amongst the honoured dead:—

Savan Succaram Morey,	4th troop 1st Lancers.
Do. Narayen Khundeh,	3rd do.
Do. Mahomed Usman,	3rd do.
Do. Raghbarsing,	3rd do.
Private Sahebdin Bhylia,	5th Company 17th N.I.

Of the Federal Sibandi under their gallant leader, Jamadar Syed Alvi, the following brave men also fell:—

Dafedar Gangadin Changar.
Naique Muddut Khan.
Sepoy Asir Khan.
Do. Mehram Bax.
Do. Hamed, His Highness the Jam's Sibandi,

GIVE GOD THE GLORY.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

THE[illegible] was a very interesting exhibition at the Soldie[illegible]' Institute at Poona this afternoon, when many [illegible] works of labour and of art by Thomas Atkins and his [illegible] native brother Ram Sing, or Luximon, as the [illegible]se may be, were inspected, admired, and in some i[illegible]stances purchased, by a very considerable section [illegible] of the European population of Poona. Somebody [illegible] has said something at some time or another about [illegible] the arts of peace being much more renowned than [illegible]those of war. The military of Poona seem to shine in [illegible]oth departments, and are capable of dashing off a wat[illegible]our sketch of the Mahableshwar hills and carving [illegible] neat and not gaudy tombstone. With a bedstead [illegible] perambulator, a horse-shoe or a fish-hook, they will se[illegible] you, and serve you well. Some of the specimens of [illegible]binet work to be seen in the Institute to-day would hardly have disgraced a Bond-street warehouse. The Irish Fusiliers, the Rifle Brigade, the Bombay Light Cavalry, the R. H. A., and the East York Regiment and regiments of native infantry vied with each other in the production of all sorts of useful and ornamental articles, and they all succeeded in impressing the minds of the visitors with a sense of their patience and ingenuity. The Institute was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The exhibition was opened by H. E. General Hardinge, who gave the soldiers a few words of encouragement, and explained to the visitors that the work they saw around them was the product of spare hours.

MEETING OF THE CLOTH MERCHANTS OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the native cloth merchants of Bombay was held on at noon Sunday last, in the hall of the new Cloth Bazaar. Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee having been called to the chair, explained to the gentlemen present the object of the meeting being convened. He said that the cloth sent out from England is wrongly marked as regards the [illegible] Mr. Mowjee Premjee, in sup[illegible] said that the [illegible] advisable to [illegible] after a certain period [illegible] per marks would not be accepted. [illegible] added that the same rule should be made applicable also to goods manufactured in this country. A resolution to that effect was unanimously carried.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE transport s. s. Deccan, which left Bombay on the 23rd August with the H-1 R. A., arrived at Suez at 3 p. m. on Monday, and entered the Canal at 8 a. m. yesterday (Tuesday).

THE SOUTH-WEST MONS[illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT[illegible]

SIMLA, Sept. 4.—The barometer is falling ag[illegible] all over Northern India and the Eastern Peninsula, while in the western half of the Peninsula the rise continues. On the Coromandel Coast the fall is slight and almost uniform. The pressure is from the Indus Valley in a south-east direction across India to the Bay of Bengal. There is an area of a slightly lower minimum between Nagpore and Vizagapatam. The rainfall is light in the Northern Provinces Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula, but is reported from nearly all stations. To-day Vizagapatam had 3½ inches; Seoni, 2[illegible]; Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Guna, Indore, Deesa, Bombay, Goa, and Mercara, over 1 inch; Dacca, Cuttack, Ak[illegible], Malegaon, Gopalpore, Mangalore and Negapata[illegible]inch and over. Previously, Sholapur had nearly 4 inches; Goa and Cuddapah nearly 3 inches; Darjeeling, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Rajahmundry, Gutty and Nellore, over 1 inch; Gorakhpur, Hazaribagh, Khandwa, Dhulia, Kaladgi, Secunderabad and Toungboo ½ inch and upwards.

THE DECCAN.—A correspondent writes from Ahmednagur, August 31:—"On Tuesday last (29th) the long looked for rain came down in a copious shower, and since then it has continued by fitful falls. It is to be hoped that this will be the precursor of heavy rain which is sadly needed."

EGUTPOORA.—The total rainfall at Egutpoora up to Monday evening, the 4th instant, was 132 inches, against 112 up to the same date last year. The general health of the district is reported fair, and the crops are in good condition.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	60 28	71 41	68 82	69 67
4 Monday	0 68	....	....	....
5 Tuesday	.....	0 48	0 59	1 13
Total	60 96	71 89	69 41	70 80
Corresponding date last year	61 98	69 19	62 54	68 50

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(5th September, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·144	86·9	NW	19	0·00
Surat	·762	80·6	NW	8	0·73
Bombay	·788	79·8	W	11	0·47
Ratnagiri	·833	75·8	W Moderate	...	1·80
Karwar	·878	75·0	SW Light	...	0·98
Mangalore	·913	78·0	WNW	2	0·25
Calicut	·920	77·3	W	4	1·71
Cochin	·926	8·5	WNW	3	0·44
Masulipatam	·729	77·3	NW	6	0·73
Madras	·762	85·8	WSW	9	0·02
Negapatam	·812	83·9	SW	5	0·00

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

SHELLING THE ABOUKIR LINES.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH MILITARY CONVENTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 5, MORNING.

The ironclad Minotaur is daily shelling the Aboukir lines.

Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that all is quiet at the front, and that the enemy are busily entrenching.

The negotiations in connection with the Anglo-Turkish military convention are approaching to a conclusion.

Dervish Pasha will command the Turkish expeditionary force to Egypt, with Baker Pasha as the Chief of the Staff.

THE QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

Transports arriving in Egypt from Aden and Bombay will be exempt from quarantine on showing a clean bill of health.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

The Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar has offered the Indian Government the use of his steamer the Bhavnagar in connection with the war in Egypt.

The Nawab of Rampore has offered troops.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SINLA, AUG. 5.

One of the two Madras regiments sent to Aden will be named for the reserve force.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO SIR D. STEWART.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Colonel Chapman, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to leave for England shortly on sick leave. It is not anticipated that he will return to duty.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

The report of the Select Committee on the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill will be presented at to-morrow's Legislative Council. The Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act will be introduced by Mr. Hope, who will move that it be referred to a Select Committee and published in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

MR. COLQUHOUN'S LECTURE.

Mr. Colquhoun lectured this evening upon his travels. The lecture differred in no material degree from that given in Rangoon, but he entered more into detail. Mr. Colquhoun found his Chinese interpreters the chief stumbling-blocks during his journey, coupled with the unwillingness of his servitors to proceed and the difficulties after the first 400 miles of journey performed by water in procuring transport. The chief interpreter's health would not allow him to proceed beyond the limits of safety, so Mr. Colquhoun was entirely dependent upon his second interpreter, who travelled in a sedan chair while his employers walked. The aboriginal tribes were friendly, but the natives were very hostile to Europeans. In several cities on the Canton river they offered rewards for the travellers' heads, and those cities were avoided. The remains of five cities on the banks of the river showed signs of former prosperity. They were ruined by the Muhammadan rebellion in Yunnan, which drove the traffic northward. The population of Yunnan previous to the civil war was probably fifteen millions; it is now estimated at three millions. The question of trade routes through Yunnan is of so intricate a nature that the lecturer did not enter into it, but he intimated that he intends publishing a book wherein he hopes to prove that traffic and commerce with these little known regions were not impracticable. Explorations beyond Telifoo were rendered impossible, and the travellers were forced to return to Bhamo by a route previously explored. At Manwyne they had an interview with Leesetai, the supposed murderer of Margary, a former explorer. The journey thence to Bhamo was accomplished under exceptional difficulties and privations.

THE BENGALEE BABOO.

The subject of the next lecture at the United Service Institute is the "Bengalee Baboo under British Rule."

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Mrs. Mitchell, of the Female Training College, was examined to-day and gave the results of her forty years' experience of native female education. She objected very strongly to deputy inspectors who are males inspecting female schools, which she said should be inspected by ladies.

Mrs. Ramabai Sanskrita gave highly interesting and valuable evidence. It was, she said, the duty of her life to maintain the cause of education and the proper position of women in the land. She spoke of the want of lady doctors being the cause of hundreds of thousands of women dying a premature death, and gave an account of the domestic and inner life of respectable native ladies. The witness was asked by the President to state her views as to the best system of founding a medical college for native females; but her answers were not recorded.

Mrs. Sorabji, of the Victoria School, gave valuable evidence. She was in favour of more liberal grants-in-aid.

[illegible] Oxenham, principal of the Deccan College, [gave e]vidence as to Government colleges. He was [of o]pinion that the withdrawal of Government support would be unwise, but that there might be less direct Government management.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

The match was continued this morning. Scores:—

SOUTH.

SECOND INNINGS.

Captain Hobday, b. Holland	0
Oliver, b. Holland	5
Pottinger, b. Holland	77
Captain Raikes, run out	1
Steele, b. Holland	0
Colonel Caldecott, b. Holland	7
Fanshawe, thrown out	17
Mackenzie, b. Wilkins	20
Smith, b. Piers	2
Shewan, b. Wilkins	8
Cowans, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	149

NORTH.

SECOND INNINGS.

Maclaren, b. Mackenzie	1
Kennedy, b. Mackenzie	1
Holland, b. Mackenzie	1
Capt. Kennedy, ct. Cowans, b. Mackenzie	5
Wilkins, not out	9
Boevy, not out	8

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE DUBLIN RIOTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

Latest advices from Dublin state that all is quiet there.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The last bulletin respecting the health of the Archbishop of Canterbury states that His Grace is a little stronger.

CHOLERA IN MANILLA.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 4.

Advices from Manilla state that cholera is raging there terribly.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia arrived at Suez, from Bombay, this morning.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the morning of the 3rd inst.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 4, 8-10 a.m.—Cable Shanghai-Nagasaki interrupted.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 5, 3-20 p.m.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The s. s. Mirzapore, which left Bombay with the homeward mails of the 29th August, arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

WE publish a supplement this morning containing a selection of news from the seat of war in Egypt received by the mail, a report of the first day's proceedings of the Education Commission at Poona, and some other matters.

WE have received an interesting letter from our Special Correspondent with the Indian Contingent, dated Suez, 21st to 24th, which pressure on our space obliges us to hold over for a day.

A NATIVE railway employé was run over by the down mail-train on Saturday night (2nd Sept.) on the Thull Ghat near Egutpoora, and killed. His left leg was cut off below the knee, and his head was much injured. Inquiry shows it to have been a pure accident, and no one is to blame except the deceased himself. The corpse was discovered on the line the next morning, when the up mail passed the scene of the accident.

REGARDING the competitive examinations for Government clerkships, we see that the service is to be divided into an upper and lower division, the upper including all appointments of Rs. 200 and upwards. The upper will not merely be recruited by promotion from the lower, but by open competition, though candidates already serving in the lower division will have some preferential advantages.

THE Railway Conference just assembling at Simla, where its members were to be entertained at dinner by Colonel Stanton, head of the Railway Branch of the D. P. W., on Monday, has no very momentous questions to decide, according to the *Pioneer.* "The arrangements for the interchange of wagons and other rolling-stock which are at present in force have been found unsatisfactory, and their revision is among the most important tasks the Conference will have to perform."

THE *Indu Prakash* describes Professor Wordsworth's answers to the preliminary questions of the Education Commission, which we published the other day, as "perhaps the ablest production we have seen on the subject of higher education in India." The *Prakash* further remarks:—"The modesty with which the learned Professor speaks of his educational experience, the fairness with which he deals with the opinions of those with whom he is not inclined to agree, the care he has taken to appeal more to facts than to prejudice or sentiment in support of his opinions, and above all, the skilfulness with which he has exposed the absurd reasoning of those who are ever and anon fond of saying that an Indian student gets his college education *gratis*—all these not only give considerable strength to his views, but, we should think, disarm all opposition. Partisans, it is said, always fall into the error of overdoing what they undertake to defend, and thus lose their cause. Thus it has happened that our missionary friends who have declaimed the Government schools and colleges, and have spared no word of abuse and ridicule in describing 'the educated native of the day,' have weakened the force of their reasoning by exaggerating everything and sparing nothing. And after reading their invectives, it is more than consoling to turn to the experience of an educationist like Prof. Wordsworth, who does not overstate the case in favour of which he writes."

SIMLA was cut off from all communication with the world on Wednesday last by the breach of its telegraph wires somewhere between Kalka and Umballa. The floods, owing to two days' continuous rain, had swept away the masts in two places; and on the day named the Gugga was impassable, even for elephants. All the dâks were delayed in consequence, and communications up the hill demoralised; for, of course, the tonga road paid its usual tribute of landslips to Jupiter Pluvius. The telegraph people are wonderful hands at repairing damages in cases of this kind, and for the public the interruption of traffic was hardly perceptible. Some kutcha lines were working again before people generally knew that the regular ones had been broken. But it is very absurd, a contemporary suggests, that Government should remain content with the infamous system of communications which separate it from, rather than unite it with, the country whose affairs it administers.

WRITING of "the impudent draft proposed by the Burmese Ambassador when the late negotiations began," the *Pioneer* remarks that "it does great credit to the temper and good feeling of the Government of India that it was gently dealt with, and not resented by the immediate dismissal of the Embassy."

THE *Rangoon Times* remarks on the subject of the failure of the negotiations:—"It is hardly worth while repeating what we have often said before, to wit, that no other result than this was possible. When the Chief Commissioner sent up his remonstrance, early during the present year, the Mandalay people were somewhat startled. Monopolies were stopped at once, and an embassy was determined on. The Queen, who is really at the head of affairs in Mandalay, was very much averse to an embassy being sent at all; and she consented only on receiving assurances that nothing whatever would be granted to the British, unless permission to import arms and ammunition in any quantity by way of the Irrawaddy were granted in return, as well as several other monoplies in addition to those set out in the treaty of 1867. These conditions rendered any new treaty impossible. It was against monopolies that the Chief Commissioner's January remonstrance was directed; and by this remonstrance the British had put even the discussion of the question entirely out of the field."

THE undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—Captain M. Wynell Mayow, No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division; Captain F. T. M. Beaver, No. 5 Battery, 1st Brigade, Western Division; Captain F. W. Campbell, L. Battery, 1st Brigade; Captain F. Beaufort, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division; Lieutenant H. S. Dawkins, P. Battery, 3rd Brigade; Lieutenant C. E. Reynolds, M. Battery, 1st Brigade; Lieutenant W. St. P. Bunbury, F. Battery, 2nd Brigade; Lieutenant F. L. Nathan, G. Battery, 1st Brigade.

THE Hindu prisoners at present under arrest and in confinement in the Central Jail at Salem on charges of rioting, abetment of murder, abetment of arson, causing grievous hurt, &c., &c., have submitted a petition to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, praying that a special Commission, to consist of Europeans, one Mahomedan, and one Hindu, may be appointed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent unhappy loss of life in that town. The petitioners allege that the erection of the mosque which has now been destroyed was carried out under the permission of Mr. Longley, the then Collector, in face of the remonstrances of the Hindu community; that at the time of its erection an agreement was obtained from the Mahomedans that they would hold no religious processions in its vicinity, nor interfere with any religious processions of the Hindus, but that, in spite of their agreement, they did interfere with the processions of the Hindus, and that it was this interference which led to the protracted litigation which took place in the Madras High Court.

ON the strength of the telegram which we received from our Special Correspondent with the Indian Contingent on Saturday, and which immediately on publication was despatched to Allahabad, the *Pioneer* writes:—"We are at last enabled to form a fairly accurate idea of the action at Kassassin."

THERE are now, it is stated, about sixty Italian officers, gentlemen, mechanics, artizans, and tradesmen resident in Mandalay; and more Italians every month are finding their way to Upper Burmah to work in various capacities under the auspices of the King of Burmah. Amongst the latest arrivals in India from Italy, *en route* to Mandalay, is Lieutenant E. B. di Buronzo, an officer of the 32nd Regiment (Victor Emmanuel's) Italian Light Cavalry. This officer is proceeding to Mandalay on a visit to General Primera, the Commandant and Instructor of Theebaw's troops. General Primera served for some years in the Italian army, and, curiously enough, was a Lieutenant in the same regiment as Lieutenant Buronzo. Both these officers, as well as the others at Mandalay, received their military education at the Ecole Militaire at Modena.

THE directors of the Oriental Gas Company have (in succession to the late Mr. Blackburn) just elected as their engineer and manager in Calcutta Mr. David Coats Niven, manager of the Dunoon Gas Works for the last six years, and formerly in the employment of the Paisley Corporation Gas Commissioners under Mr. George R. Hislop, F.C.S. The duties devolving upon Mr. Niven under the new appointment will include both the practical and commercial management of the company's very large works in the city of Calcutta, and of a branch establishment a few miles distant. Mr. Niven is at present the president of the West of Scotland Association of Gas Managers at whose meetings within the last two or three years he has read several very able and thoughtful papers dealing with important phases of the science of his profession—papers which have led to a great deal of talk and writing amongst gas engineers both in Scotland and in England.

COLONEL KEITH FRASER, late of the 1st Life Guards, the *World* remarks, was not born under a lucky star. Under the rule which limits the command of a regiment to five years, he was gazetted out of the Life Guards on the 27th July, while the contingent of Household Cavalry which he, as senior officer of the brigade, would have commanded, sailed for Egypt on the 1st August.

A PARLIAMENTARY return gives the number of evictions throughout Ireland in the month ended the 31st of July last. From this it would seem that during that period 321 families, representing 1,619 persons, were evicted, 20 families (87 persons) being re-admitted as tenants and 141 families (764 persons) as care-takers. The total number evicted shows a marked diminution as compared with June, when there were evicted 515 families, representing 2,669 persons. Of the total number evicted during July, 69 families (354 persons) were in Ulster, 88 families (430 persons) in Leinster, 83 families (436 persons) in Connaught, and 81 families (399 persons) in Munster.

THE new German magazine gun, which, says *Engineering*, is considered by the German Government to have proved itself the most suitable military repeating rifle, is the invention of Messrs. Mauser, the originators of the present German regulation rifle. The magazine consists of a tube contained in the stock, and has a spiral spring which keeps the cartridges up to the breech action. When the bolt is withdrawn, a cartridge—which has been forced out of the magazine by the spiral spring—is raised up to the level of the cartridge chamber, into which it is driven by the bolt as it returns. The whole action of loading is comprised in the backward and forward motion of the bolt. In order to avoid waste of ammunition, a lever is attached to one side of the action, by which the magazine can be instantly closed, the gun being then loaded and fired as an ordinary breechloader. The reloading of the magazine is stated only to occupy a few seconds. This system can be applied to the Mauser rifles of 1871 model now in use, at very small cost. Two thousand of these weapons are in course of construction, and will be served out as quickly as possible to one of the grenadier regiments now quartered in Spandau.

MUCH annoyance appears to have been caused in France to the authorised wearers of the insignia of the Legion of Honour by the dishonourable practices of the wearers of foreign orders who contrive to imitate the coveted French decoration. The matter has at length been brought under the consideration of the Council of the Legion of Honour, who, with the sanction of President Grèvy, have issued a new code of regulations with a warning that any infraction may deprive the offender of the necessary permission for wearing foreign decorations, besides involving certain penalties under the code. Hitherto it had been considered sufficient to declare that the Portuguese Order of Christ and the Austrian Order of Merit and Order of Francis Joseph should not be worn without their decorations—the ribbons in these cases being red, like that of the French order. The ingenious contrivances, however, that have been resorted to in other cases, particularly where the ribbons happen to have a red edging, have now resulted in the publication of a list of seventeen varieties, including the White Elephant of Siam, the Hawaian Order of Kamehameha, the Papal Order of St. Gregory the Great, the Turkish Order of Medjidie, the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar—none of which are henceforth to be displayed without the appropriate cross suspended to the ribbon, which must be moreover of a prescribed diameter.

THE *Daily News* says it appears from the statistics included in the report of the Army Medical Department that India is by far the most unhealthy country in which our troops are called upon to serve. Madras shows most favourably, and Bengal least favourably, of the three presidencies. The numbers "constantly sick" represent more than 69 per thousand of the entire strength. In Bengal the annual death-rate for the last year reported is about 29¼ per thousand, which, however, is an improvement on the previous year, when it was about 32 per thousand. These figures become the more striking when we find from the same return that the annual mortality among our white troops in the West Indies is but a little over 8½ per thousand.

AN officer who has been recently engaged conducting experiments at Havre with a view to establish telephonic communication between vessels and the shore, has addressed an interesting report to the National Telephone Company, from which it appears that the operations have been attended with complete success. In spite of rough weather the cables were easily laid, and various persons and offices in the town were placed in communication with a vessel anchored at nearly a mile distant from the premises of the Marie Christine Club. The conversation, it appears, was very distinctly maintained, whether by the aid of an Ader or a Cropley apparatus. Some time later, it is stated, the wind gained strength and the vessel rolled considerably; but the voices of the parties in communication were nevertheless distinctly heard. This new application of telephony is expected to render important services to maritime commerce since it will allow vessels arriving off a port to place themselves immediately in direct communication with their owners or agents ashore.

HER MAJESTY's letter to the Scots Guards on their departure, together with the reply of Colonel Knox, was published in full; but it is not generally known, says the *World*, that the same letter was addressed to each of the colonels of the three battalions who have started for Egypt, and that each officer sent his grateful thanks in most suitable terms. "Naturally the battalion marching from London received the great ovation, and the scene that Sunday morning baffles description; but there was a very sad side to it also, and many little scenes in the barrack-yard and along the route which brought tears to the eyes of any bystanders. In Dublin the Lord-Lieutenant witnessed the departure of the Coldstream Guards under Colonel Wigram's command, but it was not to be expected that any very great demonstration would be shown them there. The Grenadiers from Cork also embarked very quietly; and we must look forward to the time when we may welcome the whole brigade back with fresh laurels, if they have been called into active fighting."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Alexandria, Aug. 9, to the *Pioneer*:—From Aboukir, Admiral Dowell, who, in the Minotaur and the Sultan, is watching the batteries on that part of the coast, reports great activity on the part of the Egyptians, who have now 31 rifled guns in position, the larger number of which are 18-ton guns, and 3 are believed to be of 25-ton weight. The forts in which they are placed are, with the exception of that at Aboukir Head, of much greater strength than those of Alexandria were, and will be more difficult to reduce. In the event of an important move on Cairo being made from here, their reduction becomes a matter of necessity. Nothing, however, can now take place until the arrival of the troops coming out, and the political obstacles in the way of our military action are entirely removed. Meantime our inaction encourages the Egyptians to hold out, and strengthens the influence of the foreign intrigues wihch are responsible for the difficulties which surround the pacific settlement of this particular phase of the Eastern Question.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Punjaub (s), from Bussorah; Ixia (s), Aden; Verona (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assam (s), for London; Easington (s), Elephant Point.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kashgar entered, and the s. s. Assam and Africa left, the dock yesterday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Der Nebenmann	Heinsdorf.
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Waltz	An der Schonen Blauen Donauh	Strauss.
Selection	La Forza del Distino	Verdi.
Quadrille	Arabesken	Budic.
Galop	The Earl of Chester	Kœssl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TENT-PEGGING.—There will be tent-pegging and tilting at the ring at the Gymkhana to-morrow (Thursday) evening; also a tandem race. Members wishing to enter are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, Polo.

LOST.—Thackersey Jewraj, living at Doongree Cooly-street, reported to the police on Monday that his daughter, aged eight years, while playing in his house on the second floor with another little girl, lost from her wrist a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 50.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Colaba, on the body of Doorga, woman, aged forty years. Deceased was subject to fits, during which she behaved violently. She was missed from her house early yesterday morning, and subsequently her body was found floating in a well in front of the Hemp and Jute Company's Mill. It bore no marks of violence. The verdict was that the deceased had committed suicide.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Upper Mahim, on the body of Atmaram Bhickajee, aged forty years. Deceased was a fitter in the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tardeo. On the day previous, while he was seated on a beam across a well in that locality, he lost his balance, and fell into the well and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.—We hear that the new East India Press Company have resolved to make additions of new cotton presses and finishers to their present factories at Jalgaon and Barsee, and also intend to open new presses at Ahmednagur and Raichore. The new machinery will be in working order before the opening of next season.

THEFT AT THE COCOANUT FAIR.—A note for Rs. 1,000, forming part of the Rs. 1,800 in currency notes alleged to have been lost on the Esplanade during the last Cocoanut fair by Hormusjee Merwanjee, has been traced to the French Bank, it having previously passed through the hands of some native merchants. There is nothing to show how these parties came into possession of the note.

THEFT IN THE FORT.—Mr. H. F. Soares, a merchant having his office at Apollo-street, Fort, reported to the police on Monday that a cash-box belonging to one of his clerks, named Bapoo Ruttonjee, had been picked open, and currency notes and cash to the value of Rs. 100 stolen therefrom. Two servants of the complainant have been arrested on suspicion.

THEFT.—Deen Mahomed, a pilgrim who recently arrived in Bombay and put up in the Moosafurkhana in Shaik Abdool Packmoda-street, has reported to the police the theft of a bag containing Rs. 471 on Sunday night last.

THE RANEES OF THE LATE MULHAR RAO.—These Ranees arrived at Poona from Madras on Saturday, and were to leave again for Nowsaree on Monday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. Brady, sailed yesterday for London, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—Col. and Mrs. A. Pullan, for Brindisi; and Mr. Alvares, for Gibraltar.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s.s. Welbury, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

WE make the following extract from Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular, dated yesterday:—"We have to record a very dull Freight market owing to a scarcity of cargo and the difficulty—we may almost write impossibility—our merchants experience in selling produce which will leave a margin of profit. Prices of seeds and grain are low in England and Europe but high here. Our Wheat is handicapped with extremely heavy railway charges, and we thus begin to feel how incompetent we are to compete with energetic Americans. Not that India cannot furnish ample supplies,—on the other hand, cultivation and crops are unlimited—but institutors of the principle which dominates a dual management of our Railways would see the Wheat rot in pits, railway trucks idle, and steamers depart in ballast to other ports for cargo rather than accommodate rates to the trade. The abundant rains of this monsoon have assured safety to growing crops. Consequently large up-country stocks which remained over from last season should find their way to the seaboard. Hence, in place of the begging for cargo to fill steamers with,—a prevalent and very real necessity—there might be a vigorous demand for both ready and forward-freight. But, as indicated above, railway charges—proved to be unreasonably high by observation of the difficulties at present experienced in getting vessels laden at all, by a comparison of prices in India with those at home, and by the experiment, too often made, of shipments to Europe which produce disastrous results—are again impeding business and causing much injury to our merchants, ship-owners, and legitimate port-revenues. However, as this matter regarded from the stand-point of self-interest may prove to be adjustable, it is highly satisfactory to observe that on some railway lines a decline in receipts is taking place."

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 5.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE LATE MR. A. H. WADIA'S WILL.

IN this matter a caveat has been filed by the son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. H. A. Wadia, against probate being granted of the will of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia to the applicants for the probate, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer. On the 15th June Mr. Inverarity had obtained from his Lordship a rule *nisi* calling upon the applicants to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. To-day the rule was called on for further hearing, when the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Mr. Farran, and Mr. Pherozshaw, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the applicants; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Cleveland, Little, and Nicholson, appeared for the caveator; and Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Telang for Meherbai, the widow, and the infant children.

Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, cross-examined by Mr Inverarity, said.—Before 1877 I and my mother were on very good terms. She was trying to get me into the firm, but not altogether to advance my interests. She wanted to spite Nusserwanjee, whom she hated with a deadly hatred. I might have asked her to speak to my father in my behalf to get me into the firm; but I took no part one way or the other in her enmity towards Nusserwanjee. I did not tell Nusserwanjee that his mother was trying to revenge herself upon him by getting me to supplant him in the firm. I was not on speaking terms with Nusserwanjee. I did not tell my father anything about it. He was too shrewd not to see it himself; he did not require to be told. I should say Nusserwanjee's enmity to me commenced ever since I was born, or since I was four or five years old. I have not been on speaking terms with him since I was fifteen or sixteen years old, except saying "yes" or "no" to him on business connected with the firm. I had no occasion to speak to my elder sisters during the last three or four years. I have tried to be very kind to them always.

What did you do with the letters addressed to you by your mother?—Some of them, the bulk of them, were in the cupboard from which they were stolen.

And what have you done with the others?—I destroyed some. There were in the cupboard letters written to me by Hormusjee Master, by my father from Poona, Mahableshwar, and other places, and also letters written to me by our London friends, and also a power of attorney given me by my father. There may have been other letters which I don't remember.

In 1880 do you remember exchanging with your mother an English table?—I have given her many things, and this may be one of them.

It was a dressing-table, I am told.—Very likely; I don't remember.

From what date did your mother's letters to you commence, those that were in the cupboard?—I cannot say; I have not been in the habit of writing to her during the last three or four years; so I presume the bulk of them were written before that time.

Was this letter written by your mother in September, 1871?—It looks like her hand-writing. I cannot say at this distance of time whether I received it or not. It is dated 13th September, 1871. I cannot remember whether I received it or not.

The judge.—Most people remember their mother's handwriting, Mr. Hormarjee?—I have seen so many different sorts of her handwriting: what shall I say? Well, I will say to simplify matters that it is her handwriting. This letter of 14th November, 1876, looks like her handwriting. I cannot say whether I received it or not. If these letters were in my possession I should say I had received them. I cannot say so now. This letter also looks like my mother's handwriting. The letter of 8th May, 1877, was written by me to my mother.

Mr. Inverarity read the last-mentioned letter, and had the others marked for identification.

At that time Nusserwanjee was managing the firm?—Yes, he was. According to the usual practice, my father's mail letters were in May, 1877, sent to Nusserwanjee with instructions that we should both read them, and send them on. I asked my mother to send me a letter of Mr. Dickinson to my father, because Nusserwanjee never showed me letters out of jealousy, and in spite of my father's instructions. I asked my mother because I happened to be writing to her, and I did not like to trouble the old gentleman about such a trumpery thing like that.

Now, don't laugh, but answer my questions. Why did you not write to ask your father's permission?—That is what I meant. She was to ask my father about it. It is the fault of the Gujratee language, in which I wrote. In English I would have clearly expressed my meaning.

Did not your mother write to you that you were not to open your father's letters?—No, I cannot say she did. I don't remember whether she wrote to me this letter.

Will you swear that you did not receive this letter?—I cannot say I ever received it.

What was the cause of Nusserwanjee's enmity to you?—It was simply that he did not like me to join the firm.

Did not Nusserwanjee say he would leave the firm if you were made a partner? That is my impression, but I won't swear to it.

Did not your father agree to retire from the firm if Nusserwanjee would agree to make you his partner?—Not to my knowledge.

Did not Nusserwanjee retire from the firm of his own accord, or do you say he was turned out?—He was turned out most summarily.

Was the account that Hormusji Masteer gave of it correct?—Correct to the letter.

Are you aware that ten days before that Nusserwanjee had given the keys to your father and made over charge of the firm to him?—I am not aware of it.

Will you swear that it was not so?—No, I won't; but I will swear that he was turned out most summarily. I am not aware that my father requested him to stay on longer, and not to give up charge.

You talked a good deal of Nusserwanjee's wicked and vicious conduct;—what was it?—He insulted me in my father's presence by throwing a book at me. After the 11th September I heard nothing about him, except that my father used to speak very bitterly about the way Nusserwanjee was trying to prevent my father's other sons from getting into the firm, or almost getting on in life at all. Nusserwanjee wanted to have the whole firm to himself.

Do you think Nusserwanjee would have stopped in the firm till the end of the year had it not been for the incident of the book?—Oh yes, I think he would. I have a lively recollection of a meeting of directors of the Coorla Spinning Company on the 10th September. My father asked Nusserwanjee to transfer to his name fourteen shares that stood in his (Nusserwanjee's) name.

The object was to disqualify Nusserwanjee as a director?—I cannot say what the object of it was. He had four other shares of his own, and he borrowed one. I cannot say whether at the time I knew that he had the five other shares in his name. I don't remember saying at the directors' meeting in the afternoon that Nusserwanjee could not sit on the board, as he had no shares. I don't know that Nusserwanjee complained to my father, on his coming to the office on the 11th September, of any attempt made to disqualify him as a director. I entered my father's room whilst Nusserwanjee was talking to my father. I went to take a certain book; and Nusserwanjee chucked the book at me. I don't know what conversation had passed between them before I entered. I did not hear it then, nor have I heard it since, that Nusserwanjee told my father he would not stop on in the firm owing to the way in which he had been treated about the shares. Nusserwanjee chucked the book at me, and my father told him to go.

Is that what you call turning Nusserwanjee out of the firm?—Yes, my father was perfectly disgusted with him.

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes, you have told us that three or four times. (The learned counsel read a letter from the deceased to Nusserwanjee in which the father said he did not want him to leave the firm; and that if he left, it must be his, Nusserwanjee's, voluntary act.)

Do you know that since he left the firm in September, 1877, he has been living on his own means independent of his father?—I cannot say.

Do you know that your father offered him an allowance of Rs. 500 a month, which he declined to take?—I don't know that.

Do you know that your father wanted to make him a gift of some thousands of rupees towards his household expenses?—I don't know that, but I should not be surprised at that.

And do you know that Nusserwanjee declined to take any gifts from him?—I don't know.

Nusserwanjee never made any attempt after 1877 to get into the old man's good graces?—I don't know; I cannot say.

What were the wicked and vicious habits of Nusserwanjee after 1877?—My father used to say that he was very vindictive, and that he had not the courtesy to make him a salaam in the road, and that if they met by accident, and my father asked him about his welfare, he used to grunt. (Laughter.) But the reason why my father got most alarmed about his vindictive habits was the way in which he dragged the poor Desai's estate into litigation and ruined it, because he bore enmity towards the widow. And it was this which induced him to take Mr. Marriott's opinion about his own estate.

The judge.—But the estate was not ruined.

Mr. Inverarity.—On the contrary, your Lordship knows that it benefited by the matter being brought before the court.

Mr. Inverarity.—But what were his wicked and vicious habits?—All this—his vindictive feelings, his enmity, his treament of the Desai's estate, and other matters which are more felt than described; he was very self-sufficient, was wanting in courtesy to my father, and so on.

Well, you have already told us about his grunt to your father. (Laughter.) What else? What are the wicked and vicious habits?—The enmity and ill-feeling he bore towards every member of the family; the way he used to speak ill of my father; and other little things which are more felt than described.

But it will be published in the papers that you have imputed wicked and vicious habits to Nusserwanjee. What were they?—My father himself called Nusserwanjee a "ruffian" in the letter about the Manchester Mill, which has already been put in. He said he had "disgraced" and "ruined" himself.

Have you got a copy of that letter?—I had it, but it is stolen.

Do you swear it was stolen?—I do. At least I say so, because the letter is missing. Bomonjee and Sheriad came to the office and took away the letters. My father had lent a lakh of rupees to the Manchester Mill, and he was naturally annoyed that it was stopped.

Was it not under the influence of the loss that he wrote that letter?—He was not a man to write such a letter for any loss. Even a loss of five lakhs would not have induced my father to write such a letter. He must have been very excited when he wrote that letter. I don't know of any other reason, except the loss of his money, which induced my father to write that letter. He may have heard of other things against Nusserwanjee of which I do not know. My general power of attorney of January, 1878, was subject to the condition that I acted with my father's consent in everything I did under that power. I did not mention it before, because I did not remember it. I heard two years subsequently that my mother asked my father why he had given me such an extensive power. My father did not tell me that he did not know he had given me such an extensive power.

Will you swear that you were not the person who gave Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert instructions for that power?—I cannot swear, but my impression is that Hormusjee Master gave the instructions. I know now that my father consulted the caveator about that power in June or July, 1878. I don't know that he gave the caveator that power to read. My father told me two years afterwards that the caveator explained to him the effect of that power. I don't know that my father told the caveator that he never intended to give me such an extensive power. I know my father asked the caveator to draw out a power according to what he intended. He simply copied out a power from Mr. Gilbert's, and did it very badly, as your Lordship will see presently. The caveator did not speak to me about a word (and) I had inserted in the draft power. I did not tell him it was a clever thing to do—it is a lie.

Now, don't get excited.—No, I am quite cool.

If that is the language you use when you are cool, what language would you use when excited? Did not the caveator call it by an uglier name?—He did not, and he dared not have done it.

On your father speaking to you, did you not agree to the word going out?—I did.

Did not the word make an enormous difference in your powers?—No; I did not then think so, and I do not think so now.

What was the cause of the difference between your mother and yourself?—Because my influence with my father was increasing, and hers was decreasing. The difference between us began in 1873. There was no regular dispute between us. There was ill-feeling on her part, and nothing particular on mine. (Laughter.)

When did it begin to be something particular on your part?—Never.

Did you not resent your mother's speaking to your father about your speculations?—No, I did nothing of the kind.

Did not your father in May, 1880, remain in Bombay in consequence of your speculations?—No, it was not on account of my speculations, but because he had a row with my mother, or rather she had a row with him.

What was the row about?—She wanted Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 to go to Mahableshwar, which my father did not allow.

But how did that prevent your father from going?—Because she would not go or allow the children to go, but put obstacles in the way.

The judge.—Then they both stopped in Bombay?—Yes, my father was obliged to stop.

Mr. Inverarity.—And he left for Poona in July?—Yes. In June, 1880, the reason for my getting this document (the power) was that Nusserwanjee might get my father to revoke the will or claim a share in the profits of my private account. I wanted to be on the safe side, as every reasonable man would do. It is the unexpected that happens, and I wanted to take care of my own interests. It was my idea, and not my father's. He did not want it in order to protect his own interests against losses through me. For my private banking business I kept a register of bills, a memorandum book about Government paper transactions, a file of the original vouchers, slips, &c., besides the pass-books and cheque-books of the banks. I think I kept a cash-book and ledger up to the end of last year, and then discontinued them, because the register served all the purposes. I am certain I kept a cash-book, but am not certain as to the ledger. My clerks will tell you all about it. My cash-book was stolen five or six days after my father's death. That was the book I went to the office to search for. I kept no book for contracts, but filed the originals, signed by the bank managers. (To Mr. Inverarity.) You don't mean the letter-books, do you?

Mr. Inverarity.—No, not the letter-books.

Witness.—Because they are not account-books. This is an affidavit of documents made by me on the 8th July last.

Mr. Inverarity said there was no mention in the affidavit of the cash-book that witness said was stolen.

Witness.—That was an old book. This is a supplementary affidavit of documents I made.

Mr. Inverarity read a para. to contradict the witness.

Witness.—I meant that the contracts were pasted in a book; and when they ran out, we put them on files. Between 1st September, 1880, and the 24th June, 1882, I may have drawn bills on Messrs. Hambro, of London, to the extent of £10,785,996 sterling. I may have purchased and sold in London about the same time Indian Government paper to the extent of £619,746. I can tell you by looking at the books. I cannot say whether I bought in Bombay Government paper to the extent of Rs. 1,04,43,700. Mr. Greenwood estimates the transactions at thirty-five lakhs of rupees. The balance of my business in May last in exchange and Government paper was considerably in my favour. I cannot tell you the loss in Government paper. Taking both together, the result was a profit of no less than a lakh of rupees. (Witness referred to a report and a statement of accounts prepared for him by Mr. James Greenwood.)

Mr. Inverarity proposed to put in the statement of liabilities and assets of the witness's firm. Mr. Farran objected to it as unnecessary. His Lordship ruled that it was admissible.

Witness continued.—Mr. Greenwood was engaged by me some time last month to prepare an estimate of the assets and liabilities of my private business up to the 24th June, 1882. About that time Mr. Framjee Bharocha, on behalf of the caveator, came to ascertain the state of my private business. I employed Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos to examine the books on my behalf. He made a verbal report to me of the examination of my Gujratee books. He reported to me only in conversation. He did not report to me the state of my private account. No report was asked for, and he gave none. I then asked Mr. Greenwood to make a report from the English books. I made out a memorandum from memory as to the assets of my private business for my own information, and had it checked by the office accountant. It was a pencil memo. and I believe it was destroyed then and there. I remember talking to Mr. Framjee about it in the presence of the accountant. Mr. Framjee may have taken a copy of it or done anything with it he liked. My father was acquainted with every particular of my private business. He was under the impression that it was not a bad business for me to do, and wished to see it prosper. He did not approve of the Government paper business, as I told your Lordship the other day. He one day told me that I must have made a profit of £7,000 or £8,000. The business of the last three or four months had given him complete satisfaction. When making the will he must have known that I had made a profit upon the whole. My father was a very truthful gentleman. I don't know he had any reason to quarrel with Bomonjee or Jamsetjee. He was fond of all his children. In May last Jamsetjee was about 24 years old. I never objected to my other brothers joining the firm, but my father did. He was afraid that there might be complications if we did not pull on well together, which might affect the firm. I have been on good terms with my brother Bomonjee. I used to chaff him sometimes. Jamsetjee is sensible enough; but young Bomonjee is rather exciteable—thinks of writing poetry and things of that sort. (Laughter.) I cannot assign any reason why I and my brothers should not get on comfortably together; but we cannot see into the future, and that is why my father left it to my discretion to take them as partners or not. Bomonjee's legacy of two lakhs was cut down to a lakh and a half to make it uniform with that of the others. I and Jamsetjee had by both wills a legacy of two-and-a-half lakhs cash. The other four brothers had a lakh and a half each by both wills. Nusserwanjee was cut down because he was in disfavour, and would have been disinherited. One of the reasons for cutting down Mrs. Ardasir's allowance was that some of the daughters and sons had got married and settled. The other reason was her quarrelsome habits and her bad temper, and my father's coming to the conclusion that Rs. 3,000 was quite sufficient for a lady who had to support three or four minors. Her quarrelsome habits, I understood from my father, had become quite intolerable since 1880. My earliest recollection is associated to a certain extent with my mother's bad temper.

The judge.—That was perhaps because she corrected you for being a bad boy. (A laugh.)

Witness.—I hope so, my Lord.

Cross-examination continued.—It was contemplated by the testator in his wills that his sons, who were adults, should live separate from their mother after his death. there is no separate clause to that effect.

Was it for your private business or the business of the firm that you wanted the £50,000?—It was for the business of the firm which I would have to do on my father's death. It was for the general business of the firm including the banking business, and the Government paper business if it suited me; but to that my father had objected. My father had employed a capital of a lakh and a half for the firm; but the credit was great. Bills were sold on credit; and they would never have been sold were it not that my father was a partner. He made every rupee of his property. He told me that he started with a debt of seven lakhs, and that he paid interest at 9 per cent. It was a freak of fortune that the Bombay Green property was sold for eight lakhs. By a freak of fortune, also, the Coorla estate was sold for twenty lakhs, which were never paid. I have heard that he made a profit of four lakhs, it may have been eight lakhs, and he got the estate back. During the share mania the firm made large profits, not under Nusserwanjee's management, but owing to my father's shrewdness. The property he left at his death was acquired by him ten years previously. He was a very charitable person, and he took a great interest in his charities. His charity was catholic. He used to make regular monthly allowances to poor persons, and at one time they went to Rs. 40,000 a year. There were at the time of his death many families dependent upon his bounty. A great many of these families had been pensioners of his for years. Some of them were old people past work. The bulk of them were members of his family. A number of them were ladies in reduced circumstances. Monthly allowances were paid to some poor families in Surat. They could not be so many as 15. The number of families supported in Bombay was 20 or 25. I should not be surprised if they were 46. The monthly allowances amounted to about Rs. 18,000 or Rs. 20,000 a year. His more ostentatious charities also amounted to a large sum.

Was your father anxious that these poor families should not suffer by his death?—He was anxious that they should not suffer as far as was practicable; but he must have known that the support could not be continued to the same extent after his death. He asked me shortly before his death to continue his charities as far as I could. These charities were not his hobby for years, although he was very charitably disposed.

Do you know that, if the will of 1882 were upheld, there would be nothing left for those charities?—No; there would be something left.

Do you estimate that there would be Rs. 7,000 a year?—Yes. Mr. Spencer has seen the figures, and he agrees in thinking that the estimate is correct.

The court then adjourned.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, and Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

A POINT OF LAW.

AHMEDBHOY HABEEBHOY *vs.* VULLEEBHOY CASUMBHOY AND OTHERS.

IN the above suit, brought by the plaintiff to declare his right to attach the property of the estate of Cassumboy Nathabhoy, a point of law arose in chambers, whether the court, under section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code, had the power to set down a particular issue before the trial of other collateral issues, The section provided that a party might object to give inspection of documents, on the ground that the other party was not entitled to it, until a certain issue was tried by the court on which the right of such inspection depended. The question which arose under the section was whether such issue on which the right of inspection depended ought not to be set down for trial before the trial of other issues, or whether inspection should be given at once, as demanded by the defendants.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said the question for their decision was as to the construction and practical application of section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code. This section was verbatim the same as rule 19, order 31 of the English Judicature Act, which, it might be presumed, was framed on the lines of the practice of the Gourt of Chancery. According to that practice, the right to discovery was limited by the exigencies of the question or questions about to be tried; and accordingly whenever the defendant raised a defence to a bill, either by plea or demurrer, discovery was not granted (assuming it not to be required to prove the plea) until the plea or demurrer had been argued, and that because the discovery might never be required. It appeared, however, that if the defence was by answer, as all the questions in the cause came to trial simultaneously, the right of the plaintiff to discovery was not excluded as to any point in the cause. The practice, therefore, depended on the form of the pleadings. The practice, however, was under consideration as laid down in the Judicature Act; and section 135 of the Civil Procedure Code provided for the application of the general principle that discovery should not be granted beyond the exigency of the question in issue, quite independently of the form of the pleadings, which, indeed, in the courts of this country was uniform in all cases, namely, by plaint and written staetment. And its object was clearly expressed, that the court should have the power to adjourn the question as to discovery until the issue between the parties upon which the right depended had been determined. So far, there was no difference in construing the section. The doubt arose upon the procedure to be adopted when the adjournment of the question of discovery was thought to be desirable by the court, as contemplated by the section. The section said, "The court may order that the issue or question be determined first, and reserve the question as to the discovery or inspection." It was argued that by "first" it was not meant before the other issues were determined, but only before the question as to discovery was decided; in other words, that all that was meant was that the court might order the question as to discovery to stand adjourned until the particular issue or question was determined. In support of this construction, it was pointed out that the Code does not provide (as the Judicature Act does) for an issue or question being determined before the hearing of the cause. This construction, however, would not, in the court's opinion, give due effect to the clear language of the section, namely "that the court may order the issue or question to be tried first." But if that was to be done before the question as to discovery was decided, then it was necesarily also before the issues were tried for which the discovery was required by the party asking for it. In other words, the intention seemed to be to give the court the power of raising and determining an issue for the exclusive purpose of deciding the right to discovery which was to be used at the trial. The practical working of the section would doubtless be to give the judge before whom the application was made for discovery the power, to a certain extent, of directing how the case should be tried. In the mofussil, where the same judge dealt with the case from the admission of the plaint up to judgment, no difficulty could arise. In this court, their Lordships thought, any possible inconvenience would be avoided by its being made a rule of practice, when an order was made under section 135 by the judge in chambers, that the suit should be set down for the trial of the particular issue, as well as of the cause itself, when it came to hearing before the same judge.

The summons was made absolute.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

THE NOTABLES AND ARABI.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* at Alexandria gives the following interesting information derived from a European official who left Cairo on the 1st August:—

A European official who has arrived from Cairo, via Ismailia and Port Said, reports that all was quiet when he left last Tuesday. Great anxiety was, however, felt amongst the Europeans. The respectable natives believed that whenever Arabi was beaten and retreated on Cairo all the European houses would be fired and much native property also suffer. Considerable payments were made from the provinces affected to the service of the Public Debt into the Ministry of Finance at Cairo in obedience to Arabi's orders. Some quarter of a million had been thus collected. The funds of the religious bodies and mosques were still available. Arabi was master of a considerable sum.

Mr. de Chair arrived by train at Cairo on Monday evening, and it having been stated that the English Admiral had been made prisoner thousands of people collected. Their curiosity was not gratified. The young midshipman was driven off in a closed carriage to the military School, opposite the Abdin Palace.

Up to the 1st August communication was open with Suez. Everything was quiet. The clerks in the different Ministries attend regularly. The Sub-Ministers of State, with the exception of Finance, were at their posts, and there assembled every evening at the Ministry of War under the presidency of Yacomb Pasha, an assemblage called the Council of War, with generals, officers of the army, and extra members.

Two Grand Councils were held on the 17th July and 29th July. The first ended in the mission of Aly Pasha Minbarek, already published. The second was held to take into consideration the Khedive's proclamation dismissing Arabi. This was composed of all the Moudirs for the Notables of each district, the Ulemas and the ordinary me[mbers of the Council.] The meeting was very [illegible] but it was decided unanimously that Arabi [illegible] be maintained in the Ministry, and that all [illegible] emanating from the Khedive were null and [illegible] no attention should be paid to them. It [illegible] ed to memoralise the Sultan, and a me[illegible] signed by all present. Roubi Pa[illegible] Minister for the Soudan, made a [illegible] He said the English desired to co[illegible] they would dishonour all the wo[illegible] other outrages, if allowed to gai[illegible] the councils were held with[illegible] European was present at both[illegible] Arabic perfectly, reports [illegible] personal knowledge.

The Ministry of Finance wa[illegible] the Ministry of War. No p[illegible] without the consent of the [illegible] Europe were opened by a Co[illegible] Office. Mohamed Bey was app[illegible] Chief to the Railway, and Sa[illegible] General of Telegraphs. The [illegible] open, but no European shops.

Along the railway he met with [illegible] were detained three hours at Z[illegible] trains left Cairo with troops for Tel[illegible] batteries are being erected. They [illegible] sixteen trains were to leave that da[illegible] was received from the Governor of Sue[illegible] the Government that the English d[illegible] surrender of the forts, and asking f[illegible] He was told to come with his peop[illegible] Tel-el-Kebir they met a train w[illegible] people from Suez.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE T[illegible] A few drops of the liquid "Fl[illegible] tooth-brush produces a pleas[illegible] cleanses the teeth from all [illegible] the gums, prevents tarta[illegible] peculiar pearly whiten[illegible] the breath. It remov[illegible] decayed teeth or to[illegible] line," being compo[illegible] delicious to the ta[illegible] the age. Price [illegible] throughout the [illegible] American Dru[illegible] London

ARABI'S PLANS IN CASE OF DEFEAT.

A SHEIK OF BEDOUINS who arrived in Alexandria from Kafr-ed-Dowar on the 4th August gave the following information, which was telegraphed the same day to the *Daily News*:—

"Arabi has about 20,000 Bedouins under his orders. These will not remain at Kafr-ed-Dowar, but be sent to various parts of the coast to assist in the defences.

"He says that Arabi, when beaten, will not retire on Cairo, in case the English arrived from Suez, and he is not very sure of the fidelity of some of the troops at Cairo, but will retire to Wakhatt-el-Dawakheel, north of Fiume. He will pass from Kaf-red-Dowar to Hoosh, a march of 10 hours, over cultivated ground intersected by irrigating canals; from El Hoosh, a march of 12 hours to El Wadi; thence to El Wakhatt, a march of 10 days, principally in desert lands, but in which there are wells.

"Arabi is in communication with the Madi, or 'False Prophet,' in the Soudan. Four officers who ventured to complain of Arabi's conduct in leaving Alexandria were cast into prison, but after some days, by the request of their brother officers, were released.

"The army of Kaf-red-Dowar is well fed."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH AUGUST

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Commander J. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour from London yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, with the European mails of the 18th August and the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr. E. Shelback.	Mr. Jollye.
Mr. M. Connor.	Mr. Tubbs.
Mr. W. Pym.	Mr. Daris.
Mrs. Vallings.	Mr. A. Hawkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Clark.	Capt. and Mrs. Menzies.
Mrs. Oldham and two children.	Col. Hogg.
	Major W. R. Sheffield.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree.	Mr. J. W. Blackwell.
Mr. H. Miller.	Mr. Masurel.
Mr. and Mrs. Felstead.	Mr. Denduyts.

FROM BRINDISI.

Surg.-Major C. Castello.	Mr. W. H. Cole.
Mr. S. Russell.	Sir Chas. Turner.
Major Nosley.	Mr. W. S. Grieve.
Mr. W. Rogers.	Mr. and Mrs. Fischer.
Mr. J. Rogers.	Dr. Woods.
Mr. Th. O. Callaghan.	Mr. W. H. Nourse.
Lieut. J. Day.	

FROM ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas.	Goolam Hoosain & 3 friends.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 12TH TO 18TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.]

THE Prince and Princess of Wales, with their children, left London yesterday for the Continent.

Cetewayo went to Osborn on Monday and had an interview with the Queen. On Wednesday he went to Marlborough House and had an interview with the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Duke of Buccleuch protested against the re-insertion in the Entail (Scotland) Bill of a clause that had been twice rejected by the Lords, but the Commons' amendments were agreed to. On Monday, Lord Colchester and Lord Redesdale objected to the second reading of the Allotments Bill, but it was agreed to by 13 to 7. On Tuesday Lord Kimberley stated that it was contemplated to restore Cetewayo to his kingdom, subject to certain conditions. Lord Salisbury condemned the reversal of policy as a grave mistake. The house had a formal early sitting on Wednesday to forward certain Bills. Last night the proceedings were formal and the sitting only extended over one hour.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Lord's Amendments to the Arrears Bill were agreed to. The remaining votes in Supply were disposed of and the House adjourned at 1.45 a. m. The House met at noon on Saturday. A number of Bills were advanced, but serious opposition was offered to Mr. Vivian's Bill for closing public-houses in Cornwall on Sundays. After a sharp discussion the second reading was carried by 41 to 8. On Monday, Lord Hartington made the annual statement of the Indian finances, which was followed by a protracted and desultory discussion. Other business occupied the House until 2-35 a. m. On Tuesday, on the motion of Mr. Chamberlain the Channel Tunnel Bills were ordered to be discharged. Mr. Ashley stated the intentions of the Government with regard to Cetewayo. Mr. Callan made some remarks on the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries in criminal trials at Dublin, an allegation which was denied by the Attorney-General for Ireland. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett criticised the foreign policy of the Government, and Mr. O'Donnell denounced the system by which heavy charges for loans had been fixed upon Egypt. In the course of a discussion on the prosecutions in Dublin, Mr. Callan was called to order, and, not directly withdrawing an objectionable phrase, he was suspended. On Wednesday Sir W. Lawson commented on the policy of the Government in respect to Egypt, to which Mr. Gladstone replied. Yesterday the Speaker informed the House of a communication from Mr. Justice Lawson, in Dublin, relating to the sentence on Mr. Gray, on which Mr. Gladstone stated his reasons for considering that no formal action should be taken at present. Mr. [illegible] other Home Rule members commen[illegible] on the conduct of Mr. Justice Laws[illegible] discussion was continued until the [illegible] journment. When the House reasse[illegible] o'clock, several Bills were dealt with, [illegible] than half an hour the House was counte[illegible]

A Cabinet Council was held on S[illegible] which all the Ministers except Earl Sp[illegible] present.

The cricket match between the Austr[illegible] England was drawn unfinished. Sussex was defeated by Yorkshire by 202 runs, and Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire by eight wickets. The Australian cricketers were defeated by the Players by an innings and 34 runs. Middlesex defeated Kent by 10 wickets. Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 13 runs.

The grouse shooting season opened on Saturday with very fine weather. Birds are fairly plentiful in most places and generally free from disease.

The schooner Agnes was run down on Saturday night, at the mouth of the Mersey, by the steamer Vera Cruz, and the captain, mate, and two boys were drowned.

Professor Stanley Jevons, of Owens College, Manchester, was drowned on Sunday morning while bathing in the sea at Bexhill, near Hastings.

Two pupil teachers at St. Lawrence School, York, were drowned on Monday while bathing in the Ouse.

Lord Albert Pelham Clinton surrendered on Friday, at the Meddlesex Sessions, to meet a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, but the prosecution was withdrawn.

The Persian Cotton Mills at Bolton were burnt down on Wednesday afternoon. A woman was killed and several of the workpeople were injured, and one woman has since died.

A young farmer was killed by lightning at Sheepstor, near Tavistock, on Saturday, while loading hay in the fields.

The Eagle Tavern and Grecian Theatre, in the City-road, long a noted place of public entertainment, was taken possession of on Saturday by Mr. Booth, the "General" of the Salvation Army. The purchase-money, £16,750, was raised, one-half by donations, and the remainder on loans.

The freedom of the City of Dublin was formally presented to Messrs. Parnell and Dillon on Wednesday.

The statue of O'Connell was publicly unveiled in Dublin on Tuesday, in the presence of an enormous throng of people.

The agitation among the Irish constabulary has subsided, the men being satisfied with the promise of immediate consideration of their grievances by the Government. The sum of £180,000, voted by Parliament in consideration of the extraordinary labours of the constabulary during the past [illegible] months, has been received in Dublin, and wil[l be] immediately distributed.

Mr. Gray, M.P., High Sheriff of Dublin, [illegible] Wednesday, sentenced by Mr. Justice L[illegible] three months' imprisonment and £500 fi[illegible] lishing in the *Freeman's Journal*, of [illegible] proprietor, articles impugning the [illegible] of justice in the criminal trials at D[illegible]

A constable was shot dead at P[illegible] lin, on Saturday night. The [illegible] a crowded public-house and [illegible] being made to arrest him.

Convictions have been o[illegible] cases of murder and atte[illegible] near Malrow. One of [illegible] tenced to death.

OBITUARY.—Col. [illegible] Keighly, Mad. Ret[illegible] at Hongkong; G[illegible] Gen. Irving, C.B[illegible] Professor W. [illegible]

Beyond a[illegible] no furthe[illegible] under [illegible] now e[illegible] Arabi[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,350,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 5, at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Rohilla.
1 handsome miniature brougham by Joseph and Moore of Long Acre.
1 handsome Victoria, with removeable driving seat, by Joseph and Moore of Long Acre.
The same are now on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum back road, near the Cowasjee Patell Tank, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware a circular glass fronted cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a strong built brougham, by Thomas Startin with a powerful bay horse, table ornaments and flower vases, pictures, &c., the property of the Rev. Janni Ali, the same comprises cut and plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet stand, dish covers, vegetable dish, toast rack, spoons and forks, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery and handsome French polished furniture, such as drawing room, dining, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, low, reclining, folding and mallet Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, teapoys, Madras pattern bedstead, campcot, wardrobes, clothes presses, almyra with mirror glass door, round table and teapoys with marble tops, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lamps, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels velvet and Cambay carpets, musical box, dressing and pier glasses, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, a cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., piano stool, clocks, hatstands, screens, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

AT 2 P.M.
1 Circular glass fronted brougham by Thomas Startin.
1 Strong bay horse.
Property on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee Thucker Jairam Luckmidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Lohana Thucker Jadowjee Bhugwanjee, the following valuable jewellery: gold ornaments called chandanhad, vara, sackla, patli, neckchain, bracelets, doro, bedhari, rings, hooprings, and nose rings set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, diamond earring, packets of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearl necklaces, kalin, &c.

SALE of very large and choice crotons, at No. 10, Foreman's Bungalow, G. I. P. Railway, Parell.
On SATURDAY, the 9th September, at 4 o'clock in the evening, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Parell, opposite Chamarbag—
A collection of very large and choice crotons in pots, the property of Owen Ward, Esq.
[illegible] are ready and the plants are on view.

[illegible] the 9th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. [illegible] are instructed by Mr. J. Pearse to [illegible] the whole of the furniture, &c., of [illegible] Rampart-row, close to *Bombay* [illegible]

[illegible]

On MONDAY, the 11th [illegible] CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by [illegible] rooms an invoice of superior perfumery [illegible] Price and Co., received per s.s. Khedive, [illegible] essence of white moss and damask rose and [illegible] registered golden oil, marrow oil and frangipani [illegible] transparent and glycerine soap, &c.

SALE OF BOOKS.
Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., A number of valuable books, the property of the late C. Grondona, Esq.
These will be on view on and after Thursday, the 7th instant.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on TUESDAY next, the 12th, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of canvas, leather, and timber cuttings, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, close to the Sassoon's Mill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, &c., the property of J. W. Beggile, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern—
ex s. s. Henzada.
H A.—37 chests damaged Assam tea.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.
2 cases toys.
3 „ cotton shawls.
1 „ Milton cloth.
5 „ coloured prints.
2 bales army cloth.
[illegible] „ grey shirtings.
[illegible]dy's and gentleman's second-hand saddles.
[illegible] account of the concerned—
[illegible] gunny bags.

[illegible]TION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
[illegible]ESSE & Co. are instructed by the Receiver [illegible] High Court in suit No. 82 of 1882, to sell [illegible] at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] p.m. [illegible] ornaments, &c., belonging to the [illegible]erjee Tyebjee, deceased, the same [illegible], bracelets, finger rings, neck [illegible] chains, nose rings, anklets,

MENESSE & CO.

[illegible] COMPANY, [illegible]EET.
[illegible] 2-30 p.m., Messrs. [illegible] Public Auction [illegible]ith covers, the

[illegible]

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
The AGENT ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

BEST INVALID'S PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, and specially recommended for Invalids and Convalescents. Per dozen Quarts, cash Rs. 28. Per dozen Pints, cash Rs. 14. Single bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Re. 1-4. Trial order is solicited. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing and Family Chemists, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.
NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any [illegible] Native Languages.

[illegible]ages which Railway Stations present [illegible] bringing intimations of all kinds [illegible] been demonstrated in Eng[illegible] which is made by Adver[illegible] great and small, along every [illegible]

[illegible] SHIPPING COMPANIES [illegible]TS, TRADERS and others [illegible]usiness on the notice of [illegible] the privilege of Railway [illegible]

[illegible]y the privilege should not be also sp[illegible]ble to Adertisers in India. Looking to [illegible]at and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder. Musjid „ Byculla Chinchpoogly Parel Station Dadur Sion Coorla Ghat-Cooper [illegible]handoop [illegible]nah* [illegible] [illegible]n Junc- [illegible]

Bhadlij Bhosawul Junction*‡ Sowda Nimborah Raver Khanapur Burhanpur Chandnee Mandwa Dongergaum Bagmar Khundwa*† Jawar Beerh Singaji Harsud Kirkeam Bheringee Hurda* [illegible]imoornee [illegible]gdhal [illegible]

Chindwara Satari Shapura Mirgani (for Marble Rocks) Nagpoor Hula Gate Budlapoor Wangni Narel Chinchowli Kurjut*† Padesdari Khandalla Lanowlee* Karli Kurkulla Tulligaun Salaivadi Chinchwud Kirkee Poona†¶¶ Loonee Ooroolee Yeoat Kheirgaum Patus Dhond† Borebail Decksal and Bheegwan Kartruz Poomulwaree Warrengaum Nargaum Khankeer Mulkapoor Biswa Bridge Nandoora Jullumt Sheagaum*

Parus Dapki Akola Boregaum Katipurna Moortizapoor Mohona Koorun Budnaira* Malker Chandoor Damergaum Poolgaum Dygaum Wurdah† Pownar Sindee Boree Kapri Saigaon Jehwoor Keim Barsee Road* Marheh Unger Mohol Packney ‡ Sholapur* Hoodgee Kurubgam Doodneh Goodoor Goolburga Shahabad*†‡ Wadi Nulwar Yedagherry Sydapore Road Kistna Chicksagore Raichore*†

[illegible]TIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

[illegible]

Keem Palonee Unclesur Broach* Chumargaum Pallej Meagaum Kurwan Mundala Dubhoe Bhadurpore Etola Baroda* [illegible]

Thasra Pali Barehavi Nariad [bad Mehmooda- Baraiiree Ahmedabad† Saburmuttee Ambli Road Sanund Charolee Jackwara Veerumgaum Jhond Patree Kharraghora Sabli Road Lillapore Rd Luctoran Wadw

[illegible]tion for Lines. [illegible]hments [illegible] for Dinner.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR "MOURNING."
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THACKER AND CO., LD.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites. Dumpy Levels. Levelling Staves. Prismatic Compasses. Pocket Sextants. Optical Squares. Clinometers. Spirit Levels. Pocket Levels. Pantographs. Cases of Instruments. Pocket Sets. Half Sets. Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales. Marquois Scales. Protractors (all kinds). Pocket Rules. Parallel Rulers (all kinds). Measuring Tapes. Do. Chains. T. Squares. Set Squares. Straight Edges. Railway Curves. French Curves. Drawing Boards. Stencil Plates.

Field Books. Level Books. Note Books. Mapping Pens. Indian Ink. Plotting Scales. Mounted Drawing Papers. Cartoon Papers. Tracing Cloth. Tracing Paper. Sectional Paper. Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours. Moist do. in pans. Slow drying do. in tubes. Oil Colours in tubes. Dry Water Colour Boxes. Moist ditto. Oil Colour Boxes. Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils. Siberian do. Sable do. Hog Hair Tools or Oils. Sable ditto. Varnishes, Oils, &c. Drawing Papers. Oil Sketching Paper. Prepared Canvas. Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks. Palettes, Slabs, &c. Palette Knives. Dippers, &c. Bristol Boards. Mounting Boards. Drawing Pencils. Crayons. Gold and Silver Shells. Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

A SPECIAL SHIPMENT of the newest and most approved shapes made specially to stand the Climate, and WARRANTED not to CHANGE COLOUR.

	Rs.	as.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen...	8	8
Black Soft Felt, Round Crown, cannot possibly get out of shape ...	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8	8
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	8	8
Drab Soft Felt, Wire Brims, Superior Quality	8	8
Fawn Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8

A large stock of Hawke's Regulation Helmets, Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Tweed Hats, Caps, Boys' Felt Hats, Ladies' Felt Hats and Helmets.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.
All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.
ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—
"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."
ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—
"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."
ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

"Applications for Agencies," to F. WELSH, GENERAL MANAGER, INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, LD., 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINSS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.
OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.
"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

SILVER PLATE
FOR PRESENTATION.

—GOBLETS
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.
TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver, Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Case, Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.
SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.
SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.
SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.
SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.
SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer, in Case, Rs. 95 each.
MEAT CARVERS—
Sets of two Pairs, in Case, Silver Mounted Ivory Handles.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.
SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.
CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts Rs. 55 to Rs. 130.
CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved, or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.
BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.
SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case Rs. 75.
SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.
BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 850 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.
MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3, in case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.
NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.
CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a Great Variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.
VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.
FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in Cases, Rs. 175 each.
SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.
SILVER SETS—
Of Two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.
FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.
TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation-Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 130.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
September, 1, 1882.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the *extensive* use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.
FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO HEAD MASTER.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUS[illegible] has recently issued an ord[illegible] fest and other Forms now [illegible] Departments should be printed o[illegible] AND JONE'S CREAM WOV[illegible] Mercantile firms, pass-note writers a[illegible] are hereby informed that the under[illegible] forms, printed at the *Bombay Gaze*[illegible] Press, will be sold at the Custom Hous[illegible] the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large n[illegible] should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS.......... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL ...	3	1 0 0

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1882.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY IN ALEXANDRIA.

PROCLAMATION TO THE EGYPTIANS.

THE MILITARY CONVENTION WITH TURKEY.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.—The Calabria, with Sir Garnet Wolseley on board, was signalled off the port at nightfall.

The Catalonia arrived in she afternoon and Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir E. Hamley disembarked.

This afternoon General Adye inspected the Derbyshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, and part of the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders on the Gabari jetty. The troops afterwards marched through the town with their bands playing.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16, 10-45 a.m.—Sir Garnet Wolseley had a conference this morning with Admiral Seymour and all the generals now here. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, subsequently visited the Khedive.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16, 10-30 p.m.—Sir Garnet Wolseley's inspection this afternoon of the Ramleh lines from the Waterworks Hill was only of a cursory nature. The Commander-in-Chief will make a closer inspection to-morrow.

A general order has been issued to-night somewhat relaxing the stringent rules relative to moving about after sunset. Henceforth the countersign only will be required from persons in the streets of Alexandria after 10 p. m.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 14, 12-25 p.m.—The Sultan has not yet ratified either the proclamation or the military convention with England. Lord Dufferin in his last communication to the Porte, insists upon the proclamation being issued before the Turkish troops disembark. Said Pasha strongly urges the necessity of an understanding with England and the acceptance of the military convention, but at the palace two contrary currents of influence exist, one upholding Said Pasha, the other counselling the rejection of the convention in the form proposed by England, and maintaining that the proclamation against Arabi should not be issued before the disembarkation of the Turkish troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE Aug. 15.—The draft of the military convention as proposed by the Porte contained the following four points :—

1. The Turkish army undertakes the pacification of Egypt by its own resources without foreign assistance. 2. The British forces shall remain in their present positions, and not take part in the Turkish operations. 3. The Turkish army shall be entitled to use Alexandria as a base of operations. 4. The Turkish and British forces shall both withdraw after the pacification of Egypt.

Lord Dufferin rejected the above proposals, and submitted another draft, the third clause of which stipulated that the Turks should not undertake any operation without previous agreement with the British commander, by whom the Turkish plans should be approved. The fourth clause of Lord Dufferin's draft provided that British officers should be attached to the Turkish headquarters. According to the fifth clause the question of evacuating Egyptian territory after the pacification would be made the subject of a special convention. There is believed to be no probability of the Porte accepting the English conditions.

A few officers and soldiers have returned on leave from Suda Bay, where 4,100 Turkish troops are now assembled.

In diplomatic circles the opinion is gaining ground that on account of the conditions imposed by the British Government no Turkish troops will be sent to Egypt.

SIR G. WOLSELEY'S PROCLAMATION.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 16.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has this morning issued with the authority of the Khedive, a proclamation addressed to the people of Egypt. The proclamation states that the general commanding the British army desires to make known that her Majesty's Government has sent troops to the country with the sole object of re-establishing the authority of the Khedive. The army, therefore, only fights against those who are in rebellion against his Highness. All peaceful inhabitants will be treated with kindness, and no acts of violence will be committed against their religion. Their mosques, their families, and their property will be respected. All supplies which may be wanted will be paid for, and the inhabitants are invited to bring them. The general commanding will be glad to receive the visits of all chiefs who are disposed to assist in repressing the rebellion against the Khedive, who is the lawful ruler of Egypt, appointed by the Sultan.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday (10-40 a.m.)—This morning a mounted infantry patrol from Ramleh met about 500 Bedouins as they were riding in the direction of Mandara. Shots were exchanged, with the result that five of the enemy were killed, and one, who was badly wounded, taken prisoner. The Bedouins then retreated. None of our men were touched.

DECREES OF THE KHEDIVE.

Two decrees of the Khedive were promulgated on Tuesday. The first is as follows :—

We, Khedive of Egypt, make known to the civil and military authorities in the Isthmus of Suez that the Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of her Britannic Majesty's forces are charged to re-establish order in Egypt, and are authorised to occupy all the points they may consider useful for the military operations to be undertaken against the rebels. We invite the said authorities to bring the present order to the knowledge of all the inhabitants of the Isthmus and particularly the agents and employés of the maritime canal. We hereby also inform all whom it may concern that any opposition to the present order will constitute a violation of our commands, and will expose persons offering such opposition to the gravest consequences.

TEWFIK.

The following is the text of the second decree :—

We, Khedive of Egypt, authorize the Admiral and Commader of her Britannic Majesty's maritime forces in the Mediterranean, as well as any officer acting under his orders, to take whatever measurers may be deemed expedient to prevent the importation of coal or munitions of war along the whole extent of the coast between Alexandria and Port Said. Any contravention of the present order will involve the seizure of the prohibited articles.

(Signed) TEWFIK.

MARCH OF THE GUARDS THROUGH ALEXANDRIA.

The disembarkation of the Guards at Alexandria commenced on Saturday afternoon. At four o'clock the soldiers were drawn up along the quay in full marching equipment. The men wore scarlet tunics, the Scots white helmets, the Grenadiers light brown. Their water bottles were filled, and their ammunition pouches and haversacks well stored. The dressing of the men was perfect, as Sir John Adye, Sir Archibald Alison, the Duke of Connaught, and others passed slowly down the line, about half-a mile long. The Duke looked brown and healthy, and is growing a beard. He wore long buff riding boots and has adopted a leather scabbard, which looks neat and serviceable, and cannot blunt the sword. After the inspectiou Sir John Adye assembled the officers round him, and uttered a few inspiriting words, in the course of which, however, he reminded them that their enemy was determined and well armed. At half-past four oclock the Grenadiers' band struck up a quick march, and the column moved off in fours to march through the town. The Scots Guards followed the Grenadiers, headed by their pipers, drummers, and fifers. As the 1,500 bayonets flashed in the sun, the sailors manned yards, and set up a lusty cheer, which was vigorously echoed by the Guards on the quay. Along the line of route were to be seen many groups of Arabs, manifestly deeply impressed with the magnificent appearance of the fine troops, and could be heard ejaculating "Allah ! Allah ! what fools we are !" The Eurodeans turned out *en masse* to welcome the Guardsmen, who really offered an imposing spectacle, streaming on steadily through the white *debris* of the burnt houses, shovelled together in heaps, upon which the turbaned and red-capped Arabs gathered in knots to see the English soldiers pass on their way to the front, with the Duke of Connaught riding at the head of the column. Here and there along the route a turbaned head peeped from a window. At the corners were gathered scowling Arabs and women shrouded in wraps to the eyes.

They were much startled and impressed by the six big-chested pipers, who struck up together a wild Gaelic melody as they strode by before the Scots Guards. The Arab boys ran by the side of the pipers, grave, long-robed natives drew closer together, and certain excitable sailors on leave executed a hornpipe in the midst of the crowd.

Transplanted from London to the centre of the ruins of Alexandria, the soldiers viewed the strange scene with undisguised wonder. From the backslums groups of ragged scowling Arabs of the lowest class gathered at the corners of the byestreets. At first they appeared to view the scene with sullen indifference, but as company after company strode past they were unable to conceal their feelings of astonishment. One man asked his neighbour, in an awe-stricken voice, how many thousands of them were coming. To which the other piously replied. "Allah only knows." While another ejaculated, "All is lost; Islamism is overthrown." The troops on their part were no less surprised at these slim, swarthy little Egyptians than the latter were at them. "If Arabi's soldiers are no bigger than these chaps, we ought to make short work of them," was the tenour of their remarks on the first look at the Egyptians.

In the Grand Square, rendered tragically memorable by the massacre of June 11, a large crowd, formed of representatives of every race in Southern Europe, was gathered.

A Greek remarked, in a tone of astonishment, "Why, the English really have soldiers as well as ships and money !" While one of the Khedive's officers, standing near, exclaimed enthusiastically, "What, does that dog Arabi think that he can fight such soldiers as these ?" A little farther on, "What devils !" exclaimed a stout Italian, in a tone of rapture to his friend.

On Sunday morning the Iberia steamed into dock, and landed the Coldstream Guards, who marched through the streets whilst the church bells were ringing. They were conveyed to Ramleh by train, where the band of the Grenadiers played them in. The Guards were encamped upon high ground close to the sea.

The Duke of Connaught's brigade is now complete, and occupies the left front of our position, having relieved the 46th, and taken over the whole picket duty. Major-General Graham's division forms the right wing. The British outposts occupy the furthest station of the Ramleh railway, whence Arabi's main position at Kafr-ed-Dowar is clearly discernible. The guns on Ramleh hill, however, are still manned by blue-jackets.

ATTACK ON MARINES BY BEDOUINS.

An expedition from Fort Meks resulted in a skirmish. The principal object in view was the lowing up of quantity of gun-cotton, which was known to have been left by the enemy in a village four miles distant from the fort. The party consisted of two hundred Marines, under Major Phillips, and a party of seamen with one gun under Lord Charles Beresford. Preceded by skirmishers, the party reached the village where the gun-cotton was stored without interruption. The country appeared clear of enemies, but the Marines were thrown out round the village while the blue-jackets prepared to blow up the cotton. The first explosion was successful, but while they were getting ready for the second a large number of Bedouin cavalry suddenly appeared from behind some sand hills which had concealed them from sight, and charged down upon the village. The Marines at once fell into rallying groups, but only just in time, for the horsemen came down at full speed. The Marines were as steady as rocks, and opened a heavy fire upon the horsemen who swept round them. They fully occupied the attention of the Bedouins until the blue-jackets and the Marines from the other side of the village came up. When the whole party were united the Bedouins fell back before their fire, a round from the 70-pounder completed their discomfiture, and they galloped off to the sand hills. Immediately these were covered by the enemy's infantry, who opened fire and for a short time long-range shots were exchanged. Our work being now done, the party returned to Fort Meks. There were no casualties on our side, and the enemy's loss is unknown. The officers present speak very warmly of the perfect steadiness of the Marines under this sudden charge of a large body of the enemy's cavalry.

RECONNAISSANCE BY MOUNTED INFANTRY.

On Tuesday morning the Mounted Infantry executed a dashing reconnaissance under Captain Parr, who was accompanied by Colonel Gerrard, the Brigade-Major of General Graham's division. The party left the English lines at three in the morning, their orders being that they should get as close to the enemy's lines as possible and ascertain the exact position of his entrenchments. They rode quietly across the sandy desert lying between the Mahmoudieh Isthmus and Lake Abouk'ir, and reached the margin of the cultivated ground in front of Kafr-ed-Dowar before sunrise. Colonel Gerrard with Lieutenant Piggott and six men, then went on in front of the main body of Mounted Infantry, who remained half a mile out of the desert. Taking off their helmets, which could not have failed to attract attention, the little party rode audaciously along the flanks of the enemy's position within shouting distance of the sleepy Egyptian sentries. It was broad daylight before suspicion was awakened, and by that time several valuable notes and sketches had been taken. The enemy then became aware of their presence, and a few shots were at once fired. They then turned and started at a canter towards the main body. As they did so a party of the enemy's cavalry emerged from a clump of palm trees on the desert and tried to cut them off. Had the Egyptians pressed forward in earnest they might have achieved their object ; but they appeared puzzled, and rode in a half-hearted sort of way, so that the reconnoitering party were able to rejoin their comrades. Captain Parr then gave the order to retire by sections of fours, when the enemy thinking that we were going to run, galloped in pursuit, headed by a striking-looking Bedouin in flowing robes. Captain Parr halted his men and dismounted a dozen of them, who at once opened fire. The first few shots, although slightly high, checked the enemy's advance. But the infantry getting the range, the leading Bedouin and another fell dead, and the rest, turning, galloped off at full speed, leaving their dead upon the ground, while the Moutned Infantry rode quietly back to camp.

Early as was the hour at which the reconnaissance took place, the Duke of Connaught was watching the little skirmish between the Mounted Infantry and the Bedouins. It was then between four and half-past, and he was riding round his pickets, who had during the night several times fired at parties of the enemy's horsemen, probably Bedouins.

EXPEDITION BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

The following is the report of Lieutenant Smith Dorrien, of the Invincible, and Sub-Lieutenant Hamilton, of the Helicon, who bravely undertook to make a reconnaissance without escort :—At 8-30 on Monday night we crossed the Hecla bridge on the Mahmoudieh Canal, held by the 35th Regiment, and proceeded along the railway for 500 yards, until clear of our outposts. Then we took the bearings of the enemy's camp east-north-east, shaped an easterly course, and crossed Lake Marcotis. We proceeded very cautiously. The first half-mile was a good hard bottom ; then for three-quarters of a mile it was muddy and bad walking; then to the enemy's outposts, about 16 miles good sound ground. At half-past two in the morning of Tuesday we arrived within 300 yards of the enemy's cavalry camp, and reconnoitered, but it was very dark, and we could not get details of the position. We decided to find a position to enable us to observe the camp when daylight broke. We had not moved 30 yards when the enemy's picket saw us, and showed a bright light, which was directly answered along the line. Seeing ourselves discovered, we ran for the lake, about a mile distant, and entered the water for 100 yards. The enemy's picket pursued us halted at the edge of the lake, and spread themselves along, completely cutting off our advance and retreat. The horses seemed afraid to face the water in the dark, and we presume the reason the men did not fire was in order not to alarm any force we might have had near. Their system of signalling lights was excellent. Every time we moved, our movement was flashed by the nearest man and answered down the line. We almost gave up hope ; saw no possibility of escape, and bent on a white handkerchief to a wading-pole. After a brief consultation we decided to make another effort before giving up. At four in the morning we went 100 yards further into the lake, and lay down in two feet of water. Then we think the troops lost sight of us. At 4-30 the lights disappeared. At 4-45 we got up, and found the cavalry retreating. We then made a long detour towards Meks, and returned to the Hecla bridge at 7-30.

SKIRMISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphed on August 17 from Alexandria :—It is reported, and everywhere believed, that a considerable portion of the troops will re-embark to-morrow ; that the Fleet will move to Aboukir Bay on Saturday morning, and will bombard the forts that afternoon, and that a landing will be effected there on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and that simultaneously an attack will be made on the enemy's lines here by the Divisions remaining in Alexandria. It is said that Generals Hamley and Allison will operate from Ramleh, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley will accompany the force which proceeds by sea. I do not vouch for the absolute truth of these reports, but there is no doubt that some 3,000 men will re-embark to-morrow, and that the Admiral has sent sealed orders, which are to be opened only by preconcerted signal, on board each ironclad. Thus, nothing will be absolutely known until the moment for action arises, though it is certain that a movement on a large scale is about to take place.

The following little incident, which occurred last night, is worth relating, as it at once shows the advantages of the electric light, and the necessity for some means of communication between the outposts and those using the light. The Duke of Connaught has placed his outposts on the canal, half a mile in front of the river. Suddenly, by the flash of the electric light, as it swept round, these saw a patrol of a dozen of the enemy's cavalry on the opposite bank. Our outposts fired at once, but at that moment the light was turned in another direction, and they were left in darkness and obliged to cease firing. The enemy's horsemen were thus able to gallop off, but as they went the passing flash once or twice enabled the piquet to fire after them. Whether they incurred any loss is unknown, but could our outposts have given notice on the instant to the operators of the electric light its rays could have been kept concentrated upon the spot, and the enemy would assuredly have suffered. Light wires with telephones to outposts would be of great value in operations of this kind, as they would serve not only to direct the operation of the light, but to give instant notice of what was passing in the front, by which means the troops could either be allowed to sleep, or could be called under arms as the occasion warranted.

THE SUEZ CANAL TELEGRAPH.

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S TELEGRAM.)

SUEZ, Friday, 11 A.M.—The cable is now joined through, and the staff all safely back to town and working from the office.

MUSSULMAN AGITATION.

The same correspondent telegraphed :—I have received from a trustworthy Mussulman source some interesting information confirming a report which I sent a short time since to the effect that Arabi intends to take refuge in Tripoli in the event of his defeat. He has been for some time in active communication with Sheik Muhammed Snussi, founder of the revivalist sect of Mahomedans bearing his name. The head-quarter of this fanatical personage are in the oasis of Kufra, south-east of Tripoli. This has been the centre from which the Mussulman agitation in Northern Africa has been carried on for a long time.

According to popular belief, Muhammed Snussi will shortly declare himseft as the Mandi or Moslem Messiah, destined to usher in the final victory of Islam. The importance attached to this belief in the Mahomedan world may be measured by the consternation which prevailed last autumn at the Yildiz Kiosk when it was reported by the Governer of Hedjaz that Sheik Muhammed Snussi had appeared at Karaba. A son-in-law of the Sheik paid several visit to Arabi at Cairo, and is believed to be at the present time at Kafr-ed-Dowar with offers to secure Arabi a safe retreat if he can reach the oasis of Sivah, the Jupiter Ammon of ancient history. Thence it would be only ten days' ride across the frontier of Tripoli to Kufra.

REPORTED DESIRE TO SUBMIT.

There are reports current at the Palace to the effect that several officials of high standing have sent word to the Khedive by trusty emissaries that they are anxious to leave the rebel camp, but are prevented by Arabi. They profess themselves anxious to make submission to the Khedive, and beg him to obtain means for their escape. As they must know that his Highness cannot do this, it may be assumed that they are only hedging, so as to be safe whichever side wins.

ARABI'S PREPARATIONS.

Arabi Pasha continued fortifying his position at Kafr-ed-Dowar. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* says that a regular earthwork of great height had been constructed, and embrasures opened. The worked had been carried at right angles across the railway, and all down the face of it swarms of white-coated soldiers were visible like ants on an ant-hill. Arabi evidently has a very energetic engineer with him and means to make another Plevna. The *Daily News* correspondent, however, says that Arabi's preparations bear no proportion to ours. We are gaining upon him with terrible rapidity ; yet, nevertheless, he is said to show a bold, defiant spirit, and to keep up the courage of his followers by wholesale invention. Just as massacres up country have been a favourite topic with the alarmists in Alexandria, so victories over the English have been the staple of Cairo rumour.

Arabi is said to be constantly on the move between Ismailia and Port Said. The Suez correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that an order was issued on Wednesday to suspend the unloading of transports there. The order has excited great comment and speculation as to its object, the general opinion being that it means that the landing will take place at Ismailia. The correspondent continues :—It is evident that although so far Arbi has taken no steps against the Canal, he holds it at his mercy, and could at any moment arrest the traffic, as he has 2,000 men and two guns within four miles of it, and 6,000 men and seven guns within easy march.

THE SULTAN DENOUNCED BY ARABI.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, telegraphing on Tuesday, says :—"Arabi has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that the Sultan is no longer the head of the Church, and calls upon the people to recognize the Cherif of Mecca as the Caliph and head of the Mohammedan religion and leader of the faithful. He proclaims the Sultan corrupt by reason of his connexion with infidel dogs, and cites passages of the Koran to prove to true believers that they will sin against their faith in supporting him. In an interview I had with the Khedive to-day, his Highness informed me that he had expected this move on Arabi's part, but that he was still startled by his daring. He expressed the hope, however, that the Egyptians would remain loyal to their faith in the Sultan." A Constantinople telegram, however, affirms that this statement is devoid of foundation, and that on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam the Sultan received several congratulatory telegrams from the inhabitants of Cairo and other Egyptian towns.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says :—"I learn upon the highest authority that the Sultan has wired a peremptory message from Pera to Arabi, ordering him to lay down his arms at once. His Imperial Majesty further emphatically declares that in the event of his not complying with his demand he will leave him to be dealt with as the British General may think fit." According to reports received at Vienna, Arabi Pasha is said to have convoked at Tantah a meeting of the Ministers in office at Cairo, and the leaders of the National assembly and Ulema, in order to consider the Sultan's latest summons to surrender.

THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS FOR ISMAILIA.

A Reuter's telegram frem Alexandria, August 18, 11-20 a.m., says :—Various military movements are in progress to-day.

The Guards Division and the 60th Rifles marched in from Ramleh early this morning, and are now embarking.

The troops of the Second Division are taking their places and march out to Ramleh to-day.

The Manchester Regiment lands to-day and will take over police duty in the town, relieving the Berkshire Regiment, which joins General Sir Evelyn Wood's brigade at Ramleh. The Berkshire and South Staffordshire Regiments will occupy the barracks.

The Gordon and Cameron Highlanders are also going to Ramleh to form the nucuers of Sir Archibold Alison's Highland Brigade, and will encamp near the seashore in the position vacated by the 46th Regiment.

WAR NOTES.

Our latest information respecting the enemy's force round Alexandria gives it at over 12,000 men (including 2,000 cavalry) and 40 guns, most of them Krupp. Mahomoud Samy's force, near Ismailia, is reported to consist of nearly 20,000 men, chiefly undisciplined hordes, and it is said that the Bedouins thereabouts are also at his disposal.

Notice was given at Alexandria that from the 15th instant water would only be supplied from the water-works every other day. The canal had run very low ; its fish were all dying, and many of them are already dead, lying about putrid. When the canal water shall be finished the population will be supplied from wells and by condensors, and water will be issued in rations.

Several Abyssinian pumps have been sunk about the English positions, and appear to answer remarkably well, good water being quickly found in most instances.

The Admiral had occupied the waterworks at Suez, and would not allow any interference whatever on the part of M. de Lesseps.

The situation of the camp at Ramleh is very fortunately chosen. There is scarcely any illness ; and if ants, lizards, and occasional scorpions would respect the privacy of the tents, our soldiers would have absolutely nothing to complain of.

Two months' provisions, or more, are with the army at Alexandria, and one ship load per week will suffice to keep up the supply.

A telegram was received on Wednesday morning from Dr. Mackie, who is in Alexandria, stating that the Khedive will gladly accept the services of the St. John Ambulance nurses, who are going out with Lady Strangford for the Arab hospital.

A correspondent of the *Standard* states that a private of the Coldstream Guards was drowned on Monday while bathing.

A young officer belonging to the Italian man-of-war in the harbour is missing, under circumstances similar to those under which Mr. De Chair was captured. He is supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A man implicated in the massacre of the 11th June, who has been tried by the native tribunal, confessed his guilt, and said he would do the same again if the opportunity offered.

On Sunday several prisoners were taken by the men of the 38th Regiment stationed near the Canal. They report great activity in Arabi's camp, at his outposts, and also at Aboukir, Rossetta, and Siouf.

On Monday night the Hussar sentry stables at Gabari were approached by two natives. The sentry at once presented his carbine at the intruders, who threw down their arms, fell flat on the faces, and were taken into custody.

An Arab who tried to force his way past a marine on sentry near Gabarra on Tuesday, made an attempt to stab the soldier on being stopped. The marine, however, was too sharp for him. He cleverly parried the blow, and then cut the man down with his sword and took him prisoner. A party of natives made an attack on another of our sentries for the same cause on the Ramleh road. They succeeded in knocking the soldier down, or rather tripping him up, but he stuck to one of the party and handed him over to the guard.

It is worth noting among the incidents of the war that when Captain Fitzroy landed at Ismailia on Sunday on business, his boat's crew armed and the ships ready for action, Arabi's soldiers at the wharf presented arms to him as usual.

On Saturday night the Egyptian mail boat from Jeddah came into port, in ignorance that we occupied Suez. She was at once taken possession of by the Fleet. Captain Foote, supported by the Egyptian naval officers faithful to the Khedive, went on board and took possession of the mails. Among the letters was a large packet directed to Arabi.

Negociations were going on for the hiring of camels upon a very large scale. The British have received a visit from Sheik Embeler, of the Haiwath tribe of Bedouins, a superb specimen of a nomad wanderer. He promises to supply as many camels as may be needed. Chief Interpreter Palmer, Flag-Lieutenant Charrington, and Captain Gill, of the Engineers, have started for the desert to conclude the arrangements with him.

IMPRISONMENT OF MR. DWYER GRAY, M.P.

IN an article headed "More Zeal than Discretion," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—The news from Ireland is hardly calculated to encourage the more cheerful estimate which has of late begun to prevail as to the immediate future. The spectacle of the High Sheriff of the Irish capital being hurried through the streets of Dublin surrounded by Hussars with drawn sabres, to serve out a term of six months' imprisonment in the common gaol, is one of those which leave a deep and painful impression on the imagination of men. In England such a spectacle would probably be remembered as long as the massacre of Peterloo or the condemnation of Wilkes ; an if in Ireland it should be more speedily forgotten it is only because Irish history is too crowded with similar incidents for any single event to dominate the popular imagination. If any thing were wanted to add to the effectiveness of this untimely and most unfortunate illustration of the antagonism which exists between the rulers and the ruled in Ireland, it would be supplied by the answering choruses of exultation and of dismay with which this latest exercise of authority has been hailed in the opposite camps. Nearly every London newspaper comments approvingly upon the sentence. Nor is it in London alone that Liberals and Conservatives vie with each other in eulogizing an act of severity which, if it had occurred in London, would have been condemned impartially by every section of the community. What the Irish think of it we learn from their representatives in the House of Commons, when the last sitting before the adjournment was embittered by recriminations little calculated to promote the tranquillity of Ireland.

The facts of the case are simple and undisputed. A new law of exception rigour was last week for the first time brought into operation in Ireland for the administration of justice. A Commission Court was opened in Dublin for the trial of agrarian offenders, and in selecting the jury the Crown exercised its undoubted right of challenge in the case of nineteen jurors. Most of them, if not all, by some curious coincidence happened to be Roman Catholics. Mr. Gray, the High Sheriff, who is the proprietor and editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, called attention to this coincidence in terms which, although characterized by the Irish Solicitor-General as "absolutely intolerable," amount to little more than a simple statement that "the Crown exercised its right to challenge on a wholesale scale ; and no less than nineteen persons, some of them among our most respectable citizens, were ordered to stand aside." The same thing having occurred on the second day, Mr. Gray's journal called attention to the subject in an article which referred to the current rumour, that the court had determined to pack the juries with Protestants, as a matter calling for inquiry and explanation. A fear was further expressed that there was no doubt that Catholic special jurors were being Boycotted by the Crown, and comments were made as to the effect of such policy in Catholic circles. According to the declarations of the Crown authorities, no considerations of religion had crossed their minds ; and to say that they had excluded Catholics, as Catholics was an "atrocious allegation," "transcending in audacity," and calculated to make the administration of justice an impossibility. It is very satisfactory to receive such an emphatic disclaimer from the officials entrusted with the administration of the Crimes Act even although it may be difficult to understand how a demand for such a disclaimer can be so grievous a contempt of court as to merit imprisonment and fine. The coincidence which gave rise to the rumour was in itself sufficient to excite suspicion in a country where packing of juries has from of old been a familiar method for securing convictions. If the story had been true, the authorities would have deserved all that was said in their condemnation and more besides. Nothing could more fatally discredit the administration of justice under the Act than the packing of special juries with men exclusively selected from the Protestant minority. But it is not sufficient that the court should be free from any such gross and scandalous interference with the selection of jurrors. A court of justice—and especially a court charged with the administration for the first time of an Act of exceptional rigour—should be above suspicion. So far from being sent to prison for elicting a much-needed explanation concerning the strange absence of Catholic jurors from the jury-box, Mr. Gray deserved rather to be commended for the promptitude with which he afforded those charged with the administration of justice an opportunity of clearing themselves from a suspicion which might have been fatal to popular confidence in their integrity and impartiality.

The second offence of which Mr. Gray was convicted was more serious, and it was, moreover, complicated by the peculiar relation to the jury in which the accused stood as High Sheriff. In that capacity he was responsible for the good behaviour of the jurors, while in his editorial capacity he published a letter charging them with the grossest misconduct. But putting that on one side, as not really relevant to the question at issue, what are the facts ? William O'Brien of whose integrity Mr. Gray entertains the strongest conviction, made a declarationin writing, which he offered to support on oath in court, as to the misbehaviour of certain jurors. The charge was of the gravest description, imputing to men in whose hands lay the issues of life and death the most atrocious misconduct—accusing them, in fact, of getting drunk at the very time when they were supposed to be weighing the evidence on which the life of a prisoner depended. To print such an accusation was to incur a grave responsibility ; and no one would complain if, after investigation it were proved to be false, a court were to mete out the severest punishment to Mr. O'Brien for inventing it as well as to Mr. Gray for giving it circulation. But, after it was printed, surely of all methods for dealing with it the worst was to treat it as one of contempt of court. What the Irish will say is that the charge made by Mr. O'Brien has been denied, but that it has not been disproved ; and the fact that the man who published it has been punished without an opportunity of calling witnesses in his defence will be accepted by the masses as showing that it cannot be disproved. Apart altogether from the justice of the case, is it politic to increase enormously the publicity of an accusation, the mere publication of which is treated as an interference with the administration of justice, at the same time that we put into the mouths of the popular leaders so effective an illustration of their assertion that "freedom of speech has ceased to exist in Ireland"?

Mr. Justice Lawson is of course within his right in inflicting any punishment he pleases for contempt of court. He can do as he thinks fit. But we are much mistaken if such an exercise of the power vested in his hands tends to forward the ends for which the Commission Court was constituted, or contributes so materially to the pacification of Ireland as it pleases some of our contemporaries to profess to believe. Of course, the ready reply is that Ireland is not England, and that such things are necessary if government is to be carried on across St. George's Channel. Such has been the cry for centuries, and the results so far have not been reassuring. It remains to be seen whether the imprisonment of Mr. Gray will contribute more materially to conciliation with the Irish than any of the long list of similar deeds which form so largea part of the sombre annals of our rule in Ireland.

In the House of Commons on August 17, the imprisonment of Mr. Gray was first formally brought before the House by the reading of a communication by the Speaker, informing the House of the arrest. Mr. Gladstone then stated the position of the House in the matter, remarking that the arrest was without precedent, so that difficulty necessarily existed in regard to it under the condition of the House, most of the members having left town. He did not think they were in a position to decide to defer the consideration of the matter till the House reassembled in October, nor yet under the circumstances to move the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts of the case. There was the alternative of agreeing to an order to the keeper of the prison for Mr. Gray's release, but such an order might be disobeyed. On the whole he would simply move that the communication informing them of the arrest lie upon the table.

This intimation was cheered from the Government benches, and Mr. Sexton then rose. He commented in bitter terms on the whole of the circumstances connected with the trials in Dublin, and especially on the unfairness of Mr. Gray not having been allowed the adjournment of the consideration of his case which he asked for. He insisted that the comments in the *Freeman's Journal* did not exceed the limits of fair criticism, and read the letter of Mr. O'Brien published in the *Freeman's Journal* with reference to the alleged conduct of the jury at the Imperial Hotel on the night previous to the return of their verdict. He asked whether men who had been blind drunk, as was asserted, were a proper tribunal to give a verdict where human life was involed, and finally, after a speech of nearly two hours' duration, urged that inquiry was needed, and implored the Government to consider the sentence passed on Hynes, and to take steps to liberate Mr. Gray. The hon. member was followed by the Attorney-General for Ireland, who defended the action of Mr. Justice Lawson, pointed out that the allegations of O'Brien were denied by the foreman of the jury, asserted that the identification of Hynes on a charge of murder was clear, and indignantly repelled the accusations of jury packing which had been so freely levelled against him. In this defence he was eloquently supported by Mr. Plunket, who, much as he disliked the Irish policy of the Government, maintained that if there was any good to come of that policy they must not allow attacks against the administration of justice such as wbeuntoldhao tolerated in any other country in the world. The discussion was then continued by Mr. Macfarlane, who, by the extreme language he used in reference to Mr. Justice Lawson, and to the "devious path by which he had reached the judicial bench," brought

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down upon himself the interference of the Speaker, who reminded him that he must speak respectfully of her Majesty's judges, and that if he wished to censure Mr. Justice Lawson the law officers of the Crown would instruct him how to proceed. After this admonition, Mr. Macfarlane contented himself with suggesting that the Premier might advise the Lord-Lieutenant to release Mr. Gray, pending the consideration of his conduct by a committee of the House. The hon. member was followed by Sir Patrick O'Brien, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Colonel Nolan, who maintained that it was unjust to convict Mr. Gray in the face of his application for time to meet the charge against him, and Mr. Daly pointed out that if they were to infer from Mr. Gladstone's observations that the formal consideration of Mr. Gray's conduct by the House must be put off till next October, that would be punishing Mr. Gray first and trying him afterwards. Mr. C. Lewis held that the imprisonment of Mr. Gray was justified though it would have been well if Mr. Justice Lawson had not acted so hastily; and Mr. O'Donnell renewed the charge of jury packing and expressed the belief that the sentence of Mr. Justice Lawson conferred honour upon Mr. Gray. Mr. Newdegate, who followed, supported the views of Mr. Plunket, the debate being continued by Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. Biggar, the latter of whom insisted that Hynes had been convicted by a drunken jury. At 10 minutes to 7 Mr. Callan was also joining in the attack, when the debate, by the rules of the House, stood adjourned.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Commission met at the Albert Edward Institute, Poona, on Monday morning. Dr. Hunter presided. The other members present were Mr. Jacob, Mr. Lee Warner, and Mr. Telang. A number of European and native gentlemen were present.

The President.—We now open the Poona Session of the Education Commission, and the witnesses will be chiefly from the Marathi country. Allow me to introduce to the Commission Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, J. P. for Bombay, who has had very considerable experience in education during the last quarter of a century, and whose evidence is sure to be listened to with all the attention which it merits.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, J. P. of Bombay, in his evidence-in-chief, said.—My experience on the subject of education is confined chiefly to the city of Bombay, of which I am a native. I have taken part in the founding of several schools for girls, and have been connected with the management of others for the last 25 years. I have moreover interested myself in educational matters generally for a long time past. A good deal has been done of late years in the matter of primary education in this city, and I believe throughout the Presidency. I think that the system is capable of further development, both as to improvement in administration and as to the course of instruction. The desire for primary education for boys is general in nearly all sections of the people in Bombay city, but the fulfilment of their wish is hindered only by want of means, or the necessity which compels the poorer classes to send their children to work for their living. If schools were provided for the large number of childern working in the cotton factories of Bombay, I believe that they would be largely attended in the hours during which respite from work is now happily secure to them by the Factory Act. In addition to reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and elementary science in the vernacular, I think that more complete instruction than at present should be given in the native system of book-keeping and accounts in all primary schools for boys. In order to bring primary education within the reach of all classes of people, the amount of school-fees should never exceed what may be necessary to pay the rent and contingent charges of a school,—the salaries of teachers being provided in all cases by the State, the Municipality, or from other sources. Government schools and colleges are availed of for the education of their children mainly by the middle classes, and less frequently by the poor but respectable classes of the people. The aristocratic and wealthy classes in India, as a body, are not keen about giving superior education to their children, from the unfortunate fact that learning has been looked upon as only a means for obtaining a livelihood. There is no basis, therefore, to support the complaint that the wealthy classes in this country do not pay enough for the higher education provided for their children by the Government. Since the prospective good of the country depends so much on the higher education of its people, and since its wealthier classes do not correctly appreciate the value of higher education, it becomes the duty of Government to foster its growth as much as possible, and to place it within the reach of people of limited means. I therefore think that the present rate of fees charged in all the Arts colleges as well as professional colleges of Government ought to be reduced by at least one-half, in order to enable more students to join them. I have known instances of promising boys being prevented from prosecuting their studies in colleges by reason of the heavy rates of fees, and of some being able to remain there only as holders of scholarships, or by means of elemosynary aid from private individuals. There are in the city of Bombay a number of Primary, Anglo-Vernacular, and High Schools owned by one or more native proprietors and supported entirely by fees. The teaching in the bulk of them is fairly good, but in point of discipline and training they do not, particularly the high schools, equal in efficiency either the Elphinstone or the St. Xavier High Schools. I agree with those who state that the attention of teachears and pupils is generally unduly directed to the Entrance Examination of the University. This leads to cramming to an unwholesome extent in the proprietary schools more than in other schools. The remedy lies in some change being made in the University Entrance Examination by which the pupils may be compelled to study, more than they do now, such subjects as may be of use to them in the requirements of ordinary life. I am well acquainted with the Gujarati text-books known as Hope's Series. They appear to me well adapted for primary schools, but they might be better printed and more fully illustrated than they are at present. I do not consider that the Government Education Department in any way unnecessarily interferes with the free development of private institutions, nor with the production of useful vernacular literature, nor the development of natural character and ability. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the Education Department, directly and indirectly, greatly helps the progress of many outside efforts in these directions. On this important question I am of opinion that the duties pertaining to the establishment, management, and maintenance of primary schools for boys throughout the country should devolve upon Municipalities, Local Fund Committees, and other similar bodies. A certain portion (say, 2 to 3 per cent.) of their gross annual income should be devoted, as a matter of obligation, to the primary education of boys in each city or district, the duties of Government being restricted to the inspection of these schools, to seeing that schools are established wherever needed, and generally to watching that the requirements of the law regarding them are complied with. In Bombay city if the Municipal Corporation is compelled to set aside annually 2 per cent. of its gross income for the purpose of primary schools the amount will be sufficient to give instruction to 12,000 or 13,000 boys. I calculate that, the rent and contingent charges being arranged as payable from the fees, an expenditure of Rs. 5 per annum for each pupil on the average would be sufficient to provide for the salaries of teachers competent for their work. The matter of primary schools for girls should be reserved for consideration to a future time so far as the Municipalities and Local Fund Committees are concerned. These bodies cannot be fairly charged with the work until the people generally are able to appreciate the advantages of female education in the same way as they now appreciate the benefits of education for their male children. Until then, the schools of all grades for female children should be managed and maintained either by Government or by the grant-in-aid system, or by the voluntary efforts of sections of the native community who understand the value of educating their female children. The funds that may be saved to the State by transferring the burden of maintaining primary schools for boys in the manner above suggested, together with such additional grants as may be possible out of the Imperial exchequer, should be devoted to the maintenance and extension of secondary, higher, and technical education and of female education. At present the contribution by the State to all the colleges and high schools put together in this Presidency amounts annually to about 2¾ lakhs of rupees. People in England who complain that primary education in this country is neglected in favour of higher education cannot be aware of the fact that in this important Presidency the total grant from Government for colleges of every kind barely amounts to £15,000, and for high school less than £9,000, in sterling money per annum. On behalf of technical education throughout the Presidency the contributions of the State amount to just £2,000, and for Native Girls' Schools to about the same sum. Educational progress in India is needed all along the line, that is to say, much more requires to be done in higher and secondary as well as primary education than has been accomplished hitherto. People who recommend Government connection with primary education only, mechanically follow the system adopted in England, without taking into account that the higher and upper middle classes of the population in England are composed of enlightened men and women. In India the same classes of men, with rare exceptions, do not appreciate education at its true worth, and the women know nothing about it. The time is yet very distant when the higher education of the people of India can progress, or even be kept on its present footing, without direct Government aid, management, and control. High education would be nowhere here but for the countenance and aid of the Government. There are a few Arts colleges in the country conducted by Christian missionaries, but they cannot be put on a par in point of efficiency with Government institutions of the same kind. Besides, these missionary colleges, supported as they are by the inclinations of religious congregations, can only be conducted with the narrow object of changing the religious faith of the people, and would not therefore be availed of by considerable sections of them. Government will be failing in the performance of one of its most sacred duties if it tries to leave the higher education of the people, on which depends so much of the regeneration of India, to hands which cannot freely develop its progress, and which may possibly strangle it altogether. The immense benefits conferred upon the people of this country even by the small number of educational institutions of the higher order established by Government up to the present time, is a matter on which there can be no two questions. By Government the benefits must have been felt in the vastly-improved character and abilities of the men employed in the upper ranks of its Native Services and in the management of Native States. The material advances that have taken place of recent years in every branch of administration would not have been practicable, had Government made no efforts in the direction of supplying higher education to the people. In the progress of commerce and industry these benefits have been equally great, although they have hitherto been only partially utilised. In my humble opinion, higher education has, in an indirect way, uncovered the moral teachings which for many centuries had remained smothered by the superstitions and ceremonials of the religious faiths prevailing in this country. In proof of this, and also as an answer to the charge of irreligiousness sometimes urged against the Government system of education, I would point to the labours and publications of the religious associations or Samajs which, under various names, within the last twenty years, have sprung up in many of the large towns and cities of India. The members of these bodies are generally English-speaking natives, whose aim is to worship God free from idolatry and degrading superstition. The character of their numerous publications can be judged with correctness from the book of prayers of the Ahmedabad Prarthana Samaj, a copy of which work I beg to tender herewith for the information of the Education Commission. This book, as well the Samaj, are typical of one of the many happy results attained through higher education in India. What little progress has already been made in femeale education, and in the emancipation of women, must be rightly attributed to this higher education. For further gain in all these matters the same course should be followed and extended by the multiplication of Government colleges and schools where European learning up to the highest degree can be imparted on easy terms to the youths of this country through the medium of European languages. If I were to find any fault with the Government system of education in this country, it would be with reference to the very little has hitherto been done as regards technical education. The need of this to India is very great, in view of its agricultural and manufacturing competition with highly civilised countries of Europe and America; and yet scarcely anything has been done by the State in this direction. I am unable to speak with confidence, but I believe that no systematic and sustained efforts have been made for giving the country agricultural schools, which might become practically successful institutions afterwards. These schools in the early stages of their existence ought to be treated in the same way as the Grant Medical College was when first started in this Presidency, namely, that the students should be stipendiary and men of education, and that, until a public demand has been created, the promise of employment at remunerative salaries should be given by Government to induce men of ability to come forward to prosecute studies which are somewhat novel in this country. The difficulty of finding students, and afterwards suitable employment for them, will not, however, occur in the use of other schools, such as technical schools for spinning and weaving, in aid of our newly developed cotton mills industry, on the model of similar schools now existing in Germany. A large technical school divided into several departments, established in Bombay, from which native lads, trained and fitted for higher posts than they now occupy, could be supplied to the locomotive and other railway workshops, would not only greatly benefit the people, but in time would be of financial advantage to the railway companies in the matter of obtaining cheap skilled labour and supervision which continue to be still largely imported from England. The effect of the withdrawal of Government from the management of high schools and colleges would be most disastrous to the cause of education. Local exertions cannot adequately supply, under present circumstances, the loss that must be caused by Government adopting any such step. As far as my experience goes, the Education Department of Government has not been backward in supporting the cause of female education. Primary schools for girls have increased rapidly throughout the Presidency, and are likely to increase further. In Bombay city nearly all Parsee female children receive primary education without Government assistance, and their example is being followed by other portions of the native community, steadily though slowly. For the improvement of these girls' schools, I would suggest that the larger ones among them should have two divisions, one of which, for children under seven years, should be conducted on the infant-school system of making attendance pleasant for the pupils, and in the other or upper division, the instruction should include the native system of accounts, geography, elementary science, singing and needlework, besides reading, writing and arithmetic. Female teachers should be employed, whenever possible, in all girls' schools. It would be of great help to the education of girls here if two or three certificated lady-teachers brought out from England were attached to the Education Department, whose business should be to guide the native female teachers in conducting their schools after the model of similar schools in England, and specially the infant schools there. A school established by Government for the higher education of native girls in Bombay city, like the Bethune School at Calcutta, would be sure to be largely attended, and would prove to be of much advantage to the cause of female education generally. There are at present two Training Schools for vernacular female teachers, one at Ahmedabad and the other at Poona. A similar school at Bombay would be even more appreciated and useful. In the absence of it the necessity may be provided for to some extent by the Education Department establishing evening classes for the purpose of training and further educating teachers of female schools. These teachers in Bombay consist for the most part of girls who have been selected from among the advanced pupils of existing schools, and who have received no regular training to fit them thoroughly for the duties of their profession. The Education Department is, rightly I think, less exacting in examination, and sufficiently more liberal in the matter of grants-in-aid, to girls' schools than to boys' schools. A primary school for girls in this city giving instruction in subjects I have already mentioned, through a staff of fairly good female teachers, should cost on the average 10 to 12 rupees per annum for each pupil. Within the last twenty-five years, barring one or two individuals, I have not known European ladies, excepting those connected with mission work, take any earnest or active part in the promotion of native female education. The lowest rates of fees practicable should be charged in every school for all pupils alike, but option may be given to the inspectors to allow a certain number of very poor but deserving pupils to attend school without paying fees. The demand for higher education has considerably increased within the last twelve or fifteen years. In Bombay city the Education Department having failed to meet this growing demand by omitting to provide two or three new high schools on behalf of Government, encouraged the establishment of a number of schools owned by one or more native proprietors with an exclusively native staff of teachers. Instruction is given in these schools up to the Matriculation Standard, but, as a rule, there is more cramming and less intellectual training in these proprietary schools than in the Elphinstone or other public high schools, and they are decidedly hurtful in their influence on the character of the boys in point of discipline and good behaviour. I believe that some harm has been done to the youth of this city by this neglect of Government, which has passively permitted such inferior establishments to grow up, where the proprietors are naturally mindful at least as much of their pecuniary gains as of the cause of education. There is no reason to think that the principle of religious neutrality has ever been infringed, even by a strict interpretation, by the direct management by Government of schools and colleges, and the native community has never complained about it to my knowledge. It is in consequence of this principle of religious neutrality in Government schools that well-to-do native prefer to pay their children's school-fees and send them to Government institutions, rather than keep them in mission schools and colleges, where no fees or smaller fees are charged. I am decidedly against the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of higher institutions, by which I mean colleges and higher schools. The time is not for withdrawal, but for Government to take a still more active part in pushing forward higher education, which would suffer greatly if Government withdrew leaving only one college in each Province under its direct management. I think that European professors should be employed exclusively in all colleges, and I am further of opinion that every high school should have at least one European teacher. If the intellectual development of the pupils were the only object, native professors could perform the duties fairly as regards most of the subjects of study in the schools and colleges of India; but there are other considerations involved; and association with European teachers of superior culture would give the pupils an advantage in general training which could not be obtained through native professors. There is no doubt that some of the defects in character complained of by Europeans in educated natives arise from the latter not having the benefit in most cases of European tutors, and of association with Europeans at the earlier period of their education. As European teachers of standing can be brought out more easily now than before, I think it very advisable that the European teaching staff under the Education Department should be largely augmented, and that all college professors should be Europeans, and that in cases of large high schools there should be more than one European master. I do not think that Government would be at all justified in withdrawing from any existing school or college. It would be conisdered an indirect method of compelling pupils to receive religious education foreign to the creeds of their parents or it might be taken as an attempt to check the spread of education among the middle or better sections of the native community. I do not believe that for a long time to come schools and colleges under native management, as a rule, will be able to compete successfully with corresponding institutions under European management.

Cross-examined by Mr. Telang :—

Q.—In your opinion would the principle of religious neutrality be violated by the Government system of education, if the result of the school education was the destruction of religious belief in some of the pupils?

A.—No.

Q.—In your opinion is the destruction of all religious belief, so far as it exists, seen more frequently in the Government institutions than in schools kept up by Christian institutions?

A.—I cannot say.

Q.—With reference to your 23rd answer, in what sense do you use the expression "more easily?"

A.—I think European teachers can be got more easily and cheaply now than they formerly could be obtained; they will come out more willingly now than they did before.

Q.—With reference to the same answer, are you aware of complaints having been made that European teachers of superior culture have not always been brought out by the Education Department?

A.—I have heard sometimes that European teachers sent out have not been up to the mark; in fact, that they have not been quite competent.

Q.—Would you prefer a good native professor to a European professor who is not of superior culture?

A.—I would prefer a good native professor to a European professor who is not of superior culture.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob :—

Q.—In your 3rd answer you recommend special schools for children employed in the Bombay factories. In what respect are the existing day and night schools in the island unsuitable for such children?

A.—Very small children cannot go to the day and night schools, which are attended by the elder children. It is quite impossible for little children to attend the night school after the day's work is over, as they have to get up at 4 or 5 in the morning to go to the factories, and they do not leave until 6 in the evening.

Q.—Would you, then, have schools opened on the factory premises at the expense of the factory owners?

A.—It is very desirable.

Q.—With reference to the 6th answer, about fees, are you of opinion that the fees levied in the primary schools in Bombay are too high? You have said that the fee should never exceed what may be necessary to pay rent and contingent charges of the school.

A.—Domestic servants and labourers who send their children to school cannot afford to pay 4 or 6 annas a month, and I would reduce the school fees so that they might be paid by all classes.

Q.—Is not this difficulty met by the present rule, which allows 15 per cent. of the children to be free?

A.—The poor population of Bombay is much larger than 15 per cent.

Q.—Do you know whether the applications for free education in these schools are generally in excess of 15 per cent?

A.—Not of my own knowledge.

Q.—In the 5th paragraph of your 12th answer you say that the spread of higher education has done much towards the commercial prosperity of Bombay. Are you of opinion that the rapidity with which the city recovered from the share mania collapse, and the increase of the spinning industry, are due in any way to the spread of education?

A.—The spinning mills have increased rapidly, and are well maintained, in consequence of the larger number of educated natives engaged in those concerns. In some of the mills the managers and secretaries are men of higher education who have attended college. Several have been educated in the Elphinstone College, and some have received an education in England. These two classes of educated natives have done much to foster the industries and commercial enterprise of Bombay and that industry and enterprise are, I feel sure, increasing on a European model.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner :—

Q.—Have you observed that the Department of Public Instruction give science and primary instruction more than their proper share of cess funds? It is said that the cess is spent more in the town than in the country, and before this suggestion of yours is carried out would you add that this inequality should be redressed?

A.—Yes.

Q.—With reference to answer 11, do you think that there is any truth in the assertion, made elsewhere, that the grant-in-aid rules interfere unnecessarily with the freedom of management of native masters of schools, and cramp them in choosing their books, and in the hours of study?

A.—I have never considered this objection. That is a matter of detail.

Q.—Am I right in gathering from answer 19 that you would not close a single Government institution in favour of native schools, whether high or primary?

A.—Yes.

Cross-examined by the President :—

Please explain the native book-keeping of which you have spoken.

Witness.—It does not differ much from the European system.

The President.—In several provinces it is said the introduction of native book-keeping would make schools much more popular.

Witness.—The system is explained in a Guzerati book, *Susnoochuk*. All the forms used by native tradesmen are explained.

Q.—Do the forms which they use in their practical life vary from those taught according to the English system?

A.—No.

Q.—If this were introduced do you think it would make primary instruction as it is given in Bombay more popular?

A.—The system is taught in a few of the Government primary schools in Guzerat.

Q.—Has there been any demand made for its use in other schools?

A.—There must be a good demand for it, as numerous editions of the book to which I refer have been issued since it was published 40 years ago, and a new edition is now coming out.

Q.—Are we to understand from answer 12 in your evidence that the total Government expenditure on the High Schools and colleges in the Bombay Presidency is only £24,000 a year?

A.—Yes. I have carefully made these calculations.

Q.—On what institutions are the £2,000 allotted to technical education spent? Will you favour the Commission with your views as to the character of the instruction given and the value of the results obtained?

A.—My estimate of the £2,000 applied only to the provincial grant, but I now find from various sources that the Government spend Rs. 58,000.

Q.—Can you tell me for what purpose these £2,000 were expended; for one School of Art or several?

A.—Part is spent on the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art, and other contributions are made to an agricultural class in the College of Science at Poona. I am not aware of other contributions.

Q.—Do you really think this money yields much result? Have you ever studied the result obtained by the agricultural class at Poona?

A.—I am under the impression that the money's worth is not obtained.

Q.—Why not?

A.—The boys are taught in the agricultural class, but there is no arrangement made to get them employment.

Q.—Then what is the good of recommending a large expenditure on technical education?

A.—Efforts should be made on a better system. There ought to be a large college for agricultural education, and after the youths have been thoroughly taught the Government should provide for them until the public demand gives them employment.

Q.—What kind of remunerative employment could the Government provide?

A.—Government should pay educated young men for attending this college, and then should provide employment for them, when they leave it, by Government farms or by some other similar means. In time, I think, a demand would grow up for such men, and they would not require Government help.

Q.—You suggest that these factory children should be taught during their leisure hours. I want to ask you, do you not think their lives would be made a burden to them if they were made to go to school during their free hours? Do you think that is fair to ask from any child?

A.—By the Factory Act children work only 7 or 8 hours a day.

Q.—And then, after you get the 8 hours, you wish to put them to school?

A.—They do not work 8 hours consecutively. They only work 4½ or 5 hours consecutively. The intermediate hours now spent in a factory compound might be well spent in giving them education. The Factory Act now is not worked properly. Children are sometimes made to work all day, and the Act is practically a mere form. The children, instead of having a proper recess as they ought to have, are often not allowed to get it in many mills. If schools were set up on the factory premises the children would attend, and would be sure of a recess.

Q.—Would that not be getting out of the frying-pan into the fire?

A.—In England, I believe, the children in the factories are taught.

The President.—There the children are not made slaves of. They don't work a child there until he has secured primary education. I now ask you whether you, as a man, think this suggestion of yours, if carried out, would not make the children's lives a burden.

A.—I think it is fair to ask it of children of from 7 to 12.

Q.—With reference to answer 12, is there a regular system of apprenticeship in Bombay, and would any system of technical education be as good for working men as the system of apprenticeship?

A.—I know of no system of apprenticeship in the Bombay factories or generally in native industries.

Q.—With reference to the answer about female schools I see you would divide them into two divisions: an infant school for children under seven, and another school for children above that age?

A.—In our Parsee girls' schools under female teacher some girls remain up to 15 years of age; they remain generally up to 12 or 13. They are not usually married until after 15.

Q.—Does this description apply generally to natives of this presidency?

A.—I think not.

Q.—Up to what age would a Hindu girl of respectable parentage remain at school?

A.—Up to 11 or 12 years of age.

Q.—Are there any particular difficulties preventing their remaining after 11 or 12 years of age? Can the girls go through the streets by themselves?

A.—Respectable Parsee and Hindu girls can go through the streets by themselves at all times, irrespective of their age. There is more freedom among the women in this part of India than there is in some other parts.

Q.—With regard to female teachers, what is the class of society from which the native female teachers are now obtained, and what position do they hold in society? Do you think the plan of training the wives of schoolmasters a good and practicable one on a large scale?

A.—I can only speak of Bombay city, and practically only with regard to the Parsees. Our Parsee female teachers are of poor but respectable families, and are themselves respected. They can easily get married in their own rank. I do not think the plan of training the wives of schoolmasters is suitable for Bombay city.

Q.—Are there any objections to the inspection of female schools by male inspectors?

A.—I do not think there is in Bombay city.

Mr. Vaman Prabhakar Bhave, Headmaster, Native Institution, Poona, in his evidence-in-chief, said.—I have been following the profession of a teacher since 1870. My experience is confined to Anglo-Vernacular schools. In 1874 I undertook the management of the Poona Native institution. I do not know any instance of a proprietary school in Poona supported entirely by fees. The scholarship system is solely confined to Government schools; private schools ought to have some scholarships. The Municipal support is extended, at present, to Aided and Government schools. This support entirely depends upon the pleasure of the Municipal Commissioners. Some of the text-books in some schools are not suitable. This age is an age of progress. Every month sends out new publications that treat of simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life. It should be the duty of the head manager of a school to prepare a list of new and useful books which should be annually submitted to the Government professional inspector for approval. Some provision is temporarily made in private schools to preserve the health of the students. No good result is likely to follow without Government aid. Pupil-teachers are engaged in some private schools. They work very carefully and zealously. In every private schools the rates of tuition-fees should vary according to the circumstances of the pupil. The profession of teaching is not a profitable one; some educated natives who have selected teaching as their life-work have been put to a heavy loss. In the Poona Native Institution, I spent more than Rs. 5,000. The system of payment by results is very convenient for private Anglo-Vernacular schools. In order to make the system equitable and just, the Government Inspector must use the same test in examining a private school which he applies to a Government institution. He must not calculate beforehand, the grant to be awarded. A teacher can efficiently teach a class of 30 boys. Promotions in all cases should be left to the school authorities, who should be requested to attach great importance to the results of Government examinations. Comparing the results of the past years of the University Entrance Examination of the different schools under native management, I find that they not only compete successfully with schools under European management, but beat them down. Replying to the question "Are the conditions on which grants-in-aid are given in your Provinces more onerous and complicated than necessary?" the witness said:—Some of the conditions are hard. The term of 100 days ought to be reduced to 75: the day of attendance ought not to be strictly defined. If a school enjoys a half holiday and meets for three hours only, that day should be taken into calculation. Capitation grant should be given to private schools. Salary grants ought to be renewed. Government ought to encourage private Anglo-Vernacular schools by capitation, standard, and salary grants. The advantages Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools have over other private institutions are that they are able to attract boys from other schools by means of nominal rates of fees, costly prizes, and scholarships. They are able to pay handsome salaries to assistant teachers. They can give pensions. They collect handsome donations and subscriptions. The late Dr. Wilson used to secure handsome donations from Native States for the support of his school. Looking to the results of the University Entrance Examination for the past five years, I find that the Free General Assembly's Institution, Robert Money School, General Assembly's School, Ahmedabad Mission, the Poona F. C. Mission, Hydarabad Mission, Belgaum Mission, Surat Mission, and Gogo Mission passed 112 candidates only; whereas the Bombay Proprietary School, Fort High School, Bombay High School, Chandanwady High School, Poona Native Institution, Alfred High School, New English School, Poona, Sir Jamsetji's Benevolent Institution and Sir Cavasji's Madressa passed 252. Government institutions which should serve for a few years to come as exemplars to other schools are the Elphinstone High School of Bombay and the Poona High School. The cost to Government of educating each scholar in the former is Rs. 15-10-10, and Rs. 25-6-11 in the latter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jacob :—

Q.—Should the number of Government stipendiary scholarships now tenable in Government High Schools be made tenable in all institutions alike?

A.—I think scholarships should be awarded in accordance with public competition, and tenable in any institution whatsoever, even though the existing number of scholarships is not increased.

Q.—Do you consider that the money at present devoted to scholarships would be worth having if divided among all institutions alike. In Poona the Government spend Rs. 66 monthly in high and middle schools. If this were divided among the 26 high and middle schools would it be an appreciable benefit to the private schools? My point is that the actual amount spent is so small that if it were distributed, would it make an appreciable benefit to the private schools concerned?

A.—It would be beneficial if liberal grants were given to private institutions.

Mr. Jacob.—If we take the schools of Poona, one school would get Rs. 3 per month, according to the amount at present to be distributed.

Witness.—There ought to be no partiality.

Q.—Would you return to an extensive system of scholarships, such as was abandoned some 30 years ago in this presidency as being an unnecessary stimulus? In the Poona and Elphinstone Colleges and High School 30 years ago most of the pupils were stipendiary scholars.

A.—I don't mean to say there ought to be an abnormal number of scholarships. There should be a limited number.

Q.—What do you consider to be the primary object of the system of scholarships

A.—The primary object seems to me to be the giving of a healthy tone and stimulus to the deserving poor.

Q.—Is not that already gained by free studentships in all grades of schools? Have you any objection to state whether or not the net result of your expenditure on the Poona Native Institution has been a gain or a loss?

A.—I have been a loser.

Q.—You say that promotion in all cases should be left to the school authorities. Are not promotions from class to class left entirely to the discretion of the managers of the aided schools? Does the Educational Department in any way interfere with the promotion?

A.—Previous to this year the Poona Native Institution has not been aided; therefore I cannot speak of that. From my knowledge of other private institutions, I may say that the managers are not interfered with by the department.

Q.—With regard to inspection, do you mean that the standard of exam[illegible] and more strictly enforced in p[illegible] ment schools?

A.—From what I h[illegible] the habit of strictly ex[illegible] in order to curtail the[illegible]

Q.—Do you go on [illegible] imply that the inspe[illegible] maximum grant to be[illegible]

A.—A statement as[illegible] has to be submitted [illegible] the inspecting office[illegible] the grant to be awar[illegible] cular instance in which he[illegible]

Q.—Do you consider the Anglo-V[illegible] mission schools have to any extent discouraged private native enterprise?

A.—They have to some extent done so, because they enjoy the special advantages I have mentioned.

Q.—Do you consider that they discourage private enterprise more than Government institutions which charge higher fees?

A.—I regard them both as discouraging it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner :—

Q.—With reference to answer 9, are you aware of the existence of several schools in Bombay, like the Fort High School, which are self-supporting, under the present system of administration by the department?

A.—There is a school called the Fort High School, but I believe the manager of that institution is in the habit of collecting subscriptions. Bombay is a commercial place, and Mr. Cooper, the manager, finds it practicable to charge high fees. I know of no schools in the presidency supported entirely by fees.

Q.—Are these donations and subscriptions collected from the parents of boys?

A.—From the parents, and from wealthy persons unconnected with the school.

Cross-examined by the President :—

Q.—With reference to answer No. 8, does the rate of fees in private schools actually vary according to circumstances?

A.—It does.

(To be continued.)

MADRAS.

THE SALEM RIOTS.

THE *Madras Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Salem, Sept. 1:—The further hearing of the riot cases was resumed to-day, when the first batch of five prisoners were formally charged with being members of an unlawful assembly being armed with deadly weapons while members of such an assembly; continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such an assembly had been commanded to disperse; using force while in such an assembly; rioting; rioting while armed with deadly weapons; committing an offence in prosecution of the common object of such an assembly; hiring and conniving at the hiring of persons to become members of an unlawful assembly; also causing grievious hurt section. The case was remanded to the 9th instant. The case of the second batch of eleven prisoners was adjourned to Tuesday. Mr. Willie Grant's application for the release of the prisoners on bail was again renewed this day, but met with the same fate as previously. Several more arrests were effected to-day, particulars of which have not as yet transpired. The Mittadar and the Sub-Magistrate of Salem are under arrests. A leading Hindu Municipal Commissioner, a pleader, has been named as among the persons wanted. The town at present is quiete.

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